

UNEMPLOYED
HERE 92,625,
28 PER CENT
OF WORKERS

Figure Includes Men and
Women in Every Line —
General U. S. Conditions
Better Since January,
Lamont Says.

GAIN IN IDLENESS
SINCE APRIL, 1930

Total for St. Louis Counts
77,560 Persons Looking
for Work and 15,065
Having Jobs but Not
Now Active in Them.

Post-Dispatch Bureau.
201-205 Kellogg Bldg.
WASHINGTON, March 21.—St.
Louis had 92,625 unemployed per-
sons during the last half of Janu-
ary, the Federal Census Bureau
announced last night. Of these,
77,560 were "out of a job, able to
work and looking for a job," 15,
065 only nominally had jobs and
were on lay-off without pay, and
the remainder, 15,338, were disab-
led, on vacation, or not looking for
work.

On the basis of a population of
322,000, the out-and-out unem-
ployed represented 9.4 per cent of
the population, while those on lay-
off represented 1.8 per cent. The
total was 11.2 per cent. No fig-
ures were given for persons work-
ing only part time.

These figures, however, do not
give the full picture of unemploy-
ment. The Census Bureau has es-
timated that 40 per cent of the
population is regularly employed
in normal time. On this basis
the number of out-and-out unem-
ployed represented 23.5 per cent
of the normally working population
and those on lay-off 4.5 per cent,
a total of 28 per cent. In other
words, out of every 100 persons
normally employed, 28 were with-
out employment.

Seven Classifications.
The Census Bureau divided the
unemployment into seven cate-
gories. The first two groups, the
largest, were those willing to work
but unable to find jobs, and those
on lay-offs. The St. Louis sta-
tistics for the other groups were
as follows:

Persons out of jobs and un-
able to work, 584.
Persons having jobs but idle
on account of illness or disab-
ility, 759.
Persons out of jobs and not
looking for work, 22.
Persons having jobs but volun-
tarily without pay, 33.
And persons having jobs and
drawing pay though not at work
(vacations, etc.), 22.

The census figures disclosed a
large increase in unemployment
since April 1, 1930, when the regu-
lar decennial census was made. In
contrast with the 77,560 unem-
ployed and willing to work in Janu-
ary, there were only 28,022 in this
class last April. The number of
lay-offs in April was 7123, and by
January of this year this group had
increased to 15,065.

On the other hand, the numbers
in the other groups decreased, per-
sons out of jobs and unable to work
numbered 1639 in April; persons
idle because of illness or disability
numbered 2150; persons out of jobs
and not looking for work, 557; per-
sons having jobs but voluntarily
without pay 497, and persons with
jobs and drawing pay but not at
work, 528.

In comparing unemployment in
16 of the 19 cities where the Janu-
ary census was taken, the bureau
used the statistics obtained in the
April census regarding the actual
number of gainfully employed.
These basic figures vary slightly
from the 40 per cent ratio former-
ly used by the bureau to determine
the number normally employed.

Detroit 32.7 Per Cent.
The Census Bureau found the
greatest percentage of unemploy-
ment during January in Detroit,
where the number of persons un-
willingly out of work and on lay-
offs represented 32.7 per cent of
the working population. By this
calculation St. Louis had 28 per
cent of its working population un-
employed. Cleveland had 31.6 per
cent and San Francisco 13.8 per
cent.

Percentages in other cities were
as follows:
Birmingham, 24.6 per cent.
Buffalo, 30.8.
Dayton, 24.1.

Continued on Page 2, Column 6.

FEDERAL CHURCH COUNCIL
COMMITTEE DECLARES BIRTH
CONTROL "VALID AND MORAL"

Twenty-two of Twenty-eight Members In-
dorse "Careful and Restrained" Limiting
of Families by Married People.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE
AND HOW THEY VOTED ON
BIRTH CONTROL REPORT

NEW YORK, March 21.

THE 22 members of the Fed-
eral Council of Churches of
Christ, Administrative Com-
mittee's subcommittee on Mar-
riage and the Home, who signed
the majority report approving
birth control, are:

The Rev. Albert W. Beaven,
Rochester, N. Y.; the Rev. Ed-
win T. Dahlberg, Buffalo, N. Y.;
the Rev. Ralph Marshall
Davis, Erie, Pa.; the Rev. John
W. Elliott, Philadelphia; Mrs.
Jeannette W. Emrich, N. Y.;
Mrs. John Ferguson, New York;
Dr. G. Walter Fluke, Oberlin,
Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. Abel J.
Gregg, New York; Dr. Ernest
R. Groves, Chapel Hill, N. C.;
Dr. Percy G. Kammerer, Avon,
Conn.; the Rev. John W. Lang-
dale, New York; the Rev. John
A. Marquis, New York; the
Rev. William S. Mitchell, Wor-
cester, Mass.; Mrs. I. H. O'Hara,
Philadelphia; Mrs. J. Scott Par-
ish, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. John
D. Rockefeller Jr., New York;
the Rev. Alva W. Taylor, Nash-
ville, Tenn.; the Rev. Worth M.
Tippy, New York; George W.
Wickersham, New York; the
Rev. B. S. Winchester, New
York, and Miss Amelia Wyc-
koff, New York.

Three who took some excep-
tions are:

The Rev. Dr. Howard Chan-
dler Robbins, chairman of the
committee; Mrs. Robert E.
Speer, president of the National
Board of the Y. W. C. A. and
Mrs. Orrin R. Judd, president
of the Council of Women for
Home Missions.

The Right Rev. Charles K.
Gilbert, suffragan Bishop of the
Protestant Episcopal Diocese of
New York; the Rev. Dr. Ben R.
Lacy, president of Union The-
ological Seminary at Richmond,
Va., and Mrs. W. A. Bell, of
Greensboro, N. C., signed no re-
port and voiced no opinion.

The committee unanimously
agreed "as to the necessity" and
"therefore, for some form of ef-
fective control of the size of the
family and spacing of children, and
consequently of control of concep-
tion. It is recognized by all
churches and all physicians."

The causes of such necessity
were listed as "too frequent and
too numerous pregnancies," "eco-
nomic considerations" in poor fam-
ilies and "the problems of over-
population."

The committee was also in
unanimous agreement that "sex
union between husbands and wives
as an expression of mutual af-
fection, without relation to procre-
ation, is right. This is recognized
by the Scriptures, by all branches
of the church, by social and medi-
cal science and by the good sense
and idealism of mankind."

On the method of attaining these
aims, however, the minority dis-
sented in the following words:

"In view of the widespread doubt
among Christian people of the
morality of the use of contracep-
tives, and the scruples experienced
by many in making use of them,
it appears to these members of the
committee to be the plain duty of
the Christian church, when control
of conception is necessary, to up-
hold the standard of abstinence as
the ideal, recognizing it as a con-
sistent of perfection and that Chris-
tian morals are much more exalted
than is generally supposed."

Against Any Form of Coercion.
The committee also agreed unan-
imously that, whatever the final
decision of the church may be, "the
church should not seek to impose
its point of view as to the use of
contraceptives upon the public by
legislation or any other form of co-
ercion, and especially should not
seek to prohibit physicians from
imparting such information to
those who in the judgment of the
medical profession are entitled to
receive it."

Preceding the majority and mi-
nority reports is a statement on
behalf of the entire committee agreed.
It comments on the fact that
"certain physical conditions of
the mother pregnancy is hazard-
ous to mother and child."

"Although there are few women
who do not desire children," it
continues, "the fear of untimely
pregnancy rests as a recurring
anxiety upon most married women
for two decades after their mar-
riage." It dwells at some length
on the economic considerations,
noting that "very large families
tend to produce poverty, to engen-
der the health and stability of the
family, and to limit the educa-
tional opportunities of the children."

The problems of over-population
it points out, also are involved in
the consideration of birth control.

Part of Minority's Report.
The minority report reads in
part:

"The method of abstinence is
therefore to be used to meet con-
ditions and situations in which,
otherwise, contraceptives would be
necessary. This does not mean that
sex relations between married peo-
ple as an expression of mutual af-
fection are wrong, but that they
are to be denied when child-bear-
ing is hazardous to the well-being
of mother or child or household."

Declaring that "no Lutheran ap-
pears among the signers of the
statement nor among the members
of the Committee on Marriage and
the Home," the National Lutheran
Council has issued a statement
in support of the Rev. F. H. Kru-
bel, president of the United Lu-
theran Church in America.

"It is of prime significance," Dr.
Krubel said, "that the present agi-
tation for birth control occurs at a
period which is notorious for loose-
ness in sexual morality. This fact
creates suspicion as to the motives
for the agitation and should warn
true-minded men and women."

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

BOY, 8, IS KILLED,
MOTHER INJURED
BY WOMAN'S AUTO

James Smith and Parent,
Mrs. Margaret Smith,
Struck by Machine of
Miss Marie Hyams.

LAD 41ST VICTIM
SO FAR THIS YEAR

Driver, With Two Others in
Front Seat With Her,
Says Rain on Windshield
Obscured Her Vision.

James Smith, 8 years old, died
today at St. John's Hospital of in-
juries suffered last night when he
and his mother, Mrs. Margaret
Smith, 33, 1525 Elliot avenue, were
struck by an automobile driven by
a woman. The mother, who has
not been told of her son's death, is
at the hospital with fractures of
the right leg, arm and ribs.

Mrs. Smith and the boy were
crossing the street in front of 2833
North Newstead avenue at 9 o'clock
when they were hit by a south-
bound machine driven by Miss
Marie Hyams, 23, 6927 Raymond
avenue, University City.

Miss Hyams, accompanied by two
other young women who were rid-
ing in the same seat with her, said
her vision was obscured by rain on
the windshield. She had slowed
down at the intersection of St.
Louis avenue, a short distance
away, and was driving at moderate
speed, she said.

This death brought the number
of fatalities from motor vehicle ac-
cidents in the city since Jan. 1 to
41, as compared with 31 on the cor-
responding date last year.

Police Lieut. Clifford D. Reber,
traffic department, was injured last
night when struck by an automobile
while directing the parking of
buses at The Arena, 5700 Oakland
avenue, where the Boy Scout Circus
is being held.

Lieut. Reber, struck by a machine
driven by George H. White, a mer-
chant, 4515 Lindell boulevard, suf-
fered a fractured shoulder and
head injuries.

FOURTH SON OF EX-KAISER
BEATEN BY GERMAN POLICE

Varying Versions of Disturbance at
Koenigsberg; Hitler's Chief
Aid Hurt.

By the Associated Press.
KOENIGSBERG, Germany, March 21.—August Wilhelm, fourth
son of the former Kaiser, was
kicked and beaten by police, and
Paul Goebbels, right-hand man of
Adolf Hitler, Fascist leader, was
severely bruised on the face today
when the two Right Wing radicals
departed from Koenigsberg.

The police asserted sev-
eral hundred of them were giving
August Wilhelm and Goebbels a
peaceful ovation at the railway sta-
tion from which they were about
to depart.

Police said, however, the
National Socialists rioted and man-
handled police who tried to pre-
serve order.

BROOKLYN JUDGE RESIGNS
UNDER FIRE; ILL, HE SAYS

Magistrate Leo Healy Has Been
Criticism for Releasing Al-
leged Reckless Driver.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, March 21.—Magis-
trate Leo Healy, who sits in Brook-
lyn, resigned today. He said he
was in ill health.

The legislative committee of the
Kings County grand jurors' As-
sociation last night recommended
that "appropriate action" should
be taken in connection with the
dismissal of an alleged hit-and-run
driver by Magistrate Healy a week
ago.

The defendant was charged with
reckless driving after his automo-
bile was said to have struck a wag-
on, injuring two persons. Court
records show he admitted he had
been drinking and was freed by
Healy as a reward his veracity.

SUBMARINE FOR NORTH POLE
TRIP ON WAY TO NEW YORK

The Nautilus Will Be Christened,
Then Tried Out by Wilkins in
New England Waters.

By the Associated Press.
LAYMONT, Del., March 21.—
The submarine Nautilus, in which
Sir Hubert Wilkins expects to make
an undersea cruise across the
North Pole, left here today for
New York.

The Nautilus, the former Navy
submarine G-12, will be christened
in New York Tuesday and then
will be tried out in New England
waters.

Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

DR. MUELLER DIES;
TWICE CHANCELLOR
OF GERMAN REICH

Succumbs at 54 to Throm-
bosis of Liver and Pneu-
monia — Long Had Been
in Poor Health.

SIGNED PEACE
PACT AT VERSAILLES

Son of Brewer, He Began
Mercantile Career, but
Gave It Up for News-
paper Work.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, March 21.—Dr. Her-
mann Mueller, twice German Chan-
cellor and signer of the Treaty of
Versailles for Germany, died last
night at the age of 54.

He was in a comatose condition
for several hours before the end.
Death was due to thrombosis of the
liver, complicated by pneumonia.
A bladder operation last Saturday
failed to aid him.

Dr. Mueller was German Chan-
cellor for three months in 1920.
He came to power the second time
in June, 1928, remaining in office
until March, 1930, when the pres-
ent Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, suc-
ceeded him.

Stigmatized by Nationalists for
having signed the "war guilt lie,"
Mueller always had the confidence
of a large body of his countrymen,
and with Dr. Stresemann is credit-
ed generally with having put over
the Young plan and evacuation of
the occupied territories. He was
leader of the Social Democratic
party and a newspaper man by pro-
fession.

Despite a robust appearance,
Herr Mueller had suffered for
years from ailments of the liver
and gall bladder. He underwent
an operation in 1929 which appar-
ently gave him some relief. He
returned to work, but eventually
was forced by severe pains to go
from the Reichstag to his bed.

The political dissension in Ger-
many was brought into sharp re-
lief today, when the Reichstag and
the Prussian Diet met to pay trib-
ute to Mueller.

The Reichstag met at noon, with
many members garbed in black, out
of respect to the former Chancellor,
but the National Socialists, the
Nationalists and the Communists
were absent from the Chamber as
President Hindenburg began the
session with a eulogy to his departed com-
rade.

In the Prussian Diet only one
Communist was present, and he re-
fused to take part. When other mem-
bers rose in token of respect for
Mueller, a tumult ensued, and it
reached a climax when infuriated
Social Democrats spat on the dis-
respectful members.

The former Chancellor's seat in
the Reichstag was filled with
flowers and the entire Cabinet lis-
tened to Loebe's eulogy. President
von Hindenburg, who had sent a
letter of condolence to the widow,
was represented by Secretary of
State Meisner.

MUELLER'S CAREER
IN GERMAN POLITICS

Little known outside the Reich
until the revolution of 1918, Her-
mann Mueller was raised by his
upheaval to prominence in the new
Germany. He signed the Versailles
Treaty as one of the plenipoten-
taries of Germany, the first im-
portant act of an international
character in which he figured.

Political activity attracted Mueller
when he was young and he cast
his lot with Social Democracy. For
10 years he took an active part in
party affairs.

When the revolution broke the
Social Democratic leaders took
over the different government de-
partments. The party leadership
became vacant, but Mueller was
one of the few organizers who re-
mained and took a firm hand in
holding the party reins in the split
between the majority and the mi-
nority (Independent) Socialists. It
was a critical time for Social
Democracy because in the indus-
trial centers thousands seceded to
communism.

After functioning as a member
of the Central Council of the new
German republic, then as a mem-
ber of the constituent assembly for
Breslau, Mueller was called upon
by the Weimar Assembly in 1919
to assume the leadership of his
party. The Scheidemann Cabinet
collapsed on its refusal to accept
the covered riding arena of the
castles, containing one of the most
valuable collections in the world of
Gothic tapestry and furniture, is
reported to have been destroyed.

FIRE IN AUSTRIAN CASTLE

Feistritz Building Contained Fa-
mous "Nurnberg Virgin."

By the Associated Press.
VIENNA, March 21.—The Castle
Feistritz, containing the famous
"Nurnberg Virgin," was almost
destroyed by fire today. It is on the
Aspang railway and is the prop-
erty of Maximilian Maurer, banker,
the covered riding arena of the
castles, containing one of the most
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Soviet Head's Brother Dies

Paul Kallinin Chose to Work as
Janitor in Latvia.

By the Associated Press.
RIGA, Latvia, March 21.—Paul
Kallinin, brother of the president
of the Soviet Union, is dead here.
He worked here as a janitor rather
than hold some governmental
position in Russia, said the Ex-
change Telegraph announcement
of his death. "Authorities at the
hospital where he died sent a tele-
gram to President Kallinin," the
announcement said, "but it has
been ignored."

FIRE IN AUSTRIAN CASTLE

Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

COMPROMISE INCOME TAX
BILL PASSED BY SENATE,
30 TO 4, ENDING DEADLOCK

Jules Verne's Grandson Arrives
To Christen Wilkins' Polar Submarine



JEAN JULES VERNES welcomed to New York by MRS. SLOAN DAN-ENHOWER, wife of the Commander of the undersea boat. Vernes will christen the explorer's vessel "Nautilus," the name of the submarine in his grandfather's prophetic story, "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea."

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY
AGREE ON TARIFF UNION

Pact Gives Each Nation Absolute
Equality With Other in
Trade.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, March 21.—A virtual
customs union of Germany and
Austria will be established under
the terms of a treaty to be pre-
sented to the parliaments of both
countries during 1932, it became known
here today.

The Berlin and Vienna govern-
ments have decided to make a defi-
nite start toward abolishing cus-
tomers barriers by agreeing upon
guiding principles of a treaty which
will take shape in the projected
treaty.

Both Austrian and German Cab-
inets have unanimously approved
these principles, agreed upon by
the two Foreign Ministers, Curtius
and Schober, during Curtius' recent
visit to Vienna.

FAMILY MOVES INTO CHURCH
WHEN RESIDENCE BURNS

Hickory Corners (Ill.) Man and
Methodist Trustees Dispute
Ownership of Property.

By the Associated Press.
ANTIOCH, Ill., March 21.—Clar-
ence Spering, his family, and brin-
die bulip moved into the Hickory
Corners Methodist Church a week
ago when his home across the
street burned down. Spering
claimed ownership reverted to him
on the ground the trustees forfeit-
ed rights to the property by not
having services during the winter.

Spering now faces a charge of
breaking into and usurping posses-
sion of the church.

SOVIET HEAD'S BROTHER DIES

Paul Kallinin Chose to Work as
Janitor in Latvia.

By the Associated Press.
RIGA, Latvia, March 21.—Paul
Kallinin, brother of the president
of the Soviet Union, is dead here.
He worked here as a janitor rather
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Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

FLAT RATE FOR
CORPORATIONS
FIXED AT 2 PCT.

Compromise Agreement, as
Adopted, Reduces Es-
timated Revenue Provided
for in Survey Commission
Program by \$6,000,000.

PLANS FOR PUBLIC
SCHOOLS WRECKED

Rebuilding of State Institu-
tions Also Hampered —
Total Estimated Annual
Pay at \$10,000,000 Annually
Must Get House O. K.

By CURTIS A. BETTS,
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-
Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 21.—
The compromise rate schedule for
an increase in individual income
taxes on a graduate basis, agreed
upon yesterday afternoon in con-
ferences of Senators, cutting the
\$16,000,000 measure sponsored by
the Survey Commission approxi-
mately \$6,000,000, was adopted by
the Senate today by a vote of 30
to 4.

Opposition to the bill crumbled
following the agreement yesterday,
but the irreconcilable Senator Cas-
ey of Kansas City, who said "no-
body had compromised this morning,"
When finally brought to a vote,
however, only Senators Casey, Bro-
gan, and McKittick, Democrats,
and Bringer, Republican, voted
against it.

Kinney Votes for Compromise.
Senator Kinney of St. Louis, who
stood with Casey throughout more
than a week of opposition, was
one of the parties to the compro-
mise with Senator Dearnont, leader
of the Survey Commission group,
and nearly all those associated
with him in the opposition,
followed him.

Immediately after the individ-
ual rates were agreed upon, the
Senate adopted the second com-
mittee amendment, fixing a flat
rate on corporation incomes of 2
per cent, the rate having been at
2 1/2 per cent in the original bill.

The compromise means a wreck-
ing of the elaborate program pro-
posed by the Survey Commission
for building up the public schools
of the State to a high state of ef-
ficiency, for providing the State
University with needed buildings,
for rebuilding the eleemosynary in-
stitutions and providing the penal
institutions with sufficient housing
facilities.

Modified School Plan Suffers.
The rates will not produce
enough money for even the mod-
ified school plan reported by the
Senate Education Committee, which
was a marked reduction from the
Survey Commission plan. It will
be necessary to make further cuts
in the school bill, and the outlook
is not favorable for making avail-
able any additional funds for the
institutions.

The compromise, while a victory
for the group of Senators repre-
senting St. Louis and Kansas City,
cannot be considered a rout of Sen-
ator Dearnont, chairman of the
Senate Ways and Means Commit-
tee, who led the fight for the bill.
Though at times it appeared that
Senators Casey and Davis, who
bore the brunt of the battle for the
opposition on the floor, would suc-
ceed in making much heavier cuts
in the rates, Dearnont emerged
with a bill which will provide near-
ly \$5,000,000 additional revenue.

Rates of Compromise Schedule.
The compromise schedule fol-
lows:

On net taxable individual in-
comes (gross incomes less legal
deductions and personal exemp-
tions) not exceeding \$1000, a rate of
1 per cent. Estimated annual
yield \$462,755.

On net taxable individual in-
comes exceeding \$1000 and not ex-
ceeding \$2000, a rate of 1 1/2 per
cent, less 55. Estimated annual
yield \$480,168.

On net taxable individual in-
comes exceeding \$2000 and not ex-
ceeding \$5000, a rate of 2 per cent.
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GAMBLING HOUSES JAMMED IN NEVADA AFTER LID GOES OFF

Establishments Run 24
Hours a Day, One Being
Enlarged, After OK of
Licensing Measure.

ONLY FREE STATE,
SAYS RENO MAYOR

Thinks It's Nonsense to
Regulate Morals by Law,
but Declares Games
Must Be on Square.

By the Associated Press.
RENO, Nev., March 21.—With
games of chance legalized, Reno
and the rest of Nevada have gone
gambling-mad. In the excitement
the new 42-day divorce bill is causing
little comment.

At 10 a. m. the principal gam-
bling hall in the heart of the city
is thronged by hundreds who play
or stroll about the roulette wheels,
faro tables, mechanical dice throw-
ing and other games.

The hubbub of voices, the click-
ety-click of machines and the mur-
mur of poker chips are partly
drowned by the staccato of a com-
pressed air drill operated by a con-
struction crew engaged in cutting
through stone, brick and mortar
walls to enlarge the gaming room.

While printers are turning out
gambling license forms, the for-
mality of official permission was
dispensed with, hence no statistics
are available regarding the number
of permits which will be issued or
the extent to which the city, county
and state will sign in revenues.

Governor Signs Bill.
The signing of the new gambling
bill Thursday by Gov. Balzar was
the signal for augmented patronage
of the gambling resorts rather
than the inauguration of new ones
for the new statute merely makes
legal what has been going on un-
der cover for years.

Throughout Thursday night there
were in progress in a single down-
town establishment three faro
games, three "21" games, two crap
games and a roulette game. The
"chuck-a-luck" table.

Dozens of the so-called "speake-
asy" establishments, where dis-
crepancies and others play in an at-
mosphere of gambling, wearing green
suits of exclusiveness, enjoy gen-
erous patronage. As the players
leave others take their places. All
the principal establishments operate
24 hours a day.

Paper currency of both large and
small denominations, huge stacks
of silver dollars and halves and
columns of red, white and blue
poker chips cover the tables. Dealers
and croupiers wearing green
eyeshades work in eight-hour shifts
tossing about small fortunes.

What the Mayor Thinks.
Viewing the operation of one of
the crowded games, Mayor E. E.
Roberts, pictured wearing green
the old days, gave his ideas of how
a city should be run.

"It's all nonsense trying to regu-
late people's morals by law. For
eight years I've been trying to
make Reno a place where every-
body can do what they please—
just so they don't interfere with
other people's rights. Now we can
do lawfully what Nevada has al-
ways done under cover."

"No, I don't think it will increase
revenues much. This city had been
deriving about \$25,000 a year from
card games."

"Of course, it wasn't lawful to
gamble for high stakes. But I've
assessed them so much per table
for playing cards. We never asked
them what kind of games they
were playing—just took their word
for it that the games were within
the law."

"Guess Nevada is about the only
free State left. Seems funny peo-
ple will let a lot of long-haired re-
formers take their liberties away
from them."

"I expect to get a lot of roast-
ing. Well, the more they roast me,
the better I'll like it."

"But the boys have got to run
these games on the square!"
To Keep City Clean.
Chief of Police J. M. Kirkely
does not share the belief that li-
censing of gambling will result in
flooding of the city with "riff-
raff."

"We'll take care of the flouters,"
he said. "There's no going to be
much of a change. Reno has al-
ways liked its games of chance."

"We've had only one murder in
five years; five altogether in the
last ten years, and in 12 years
we've failed to bring only one
killer to account."

There are many rumors about
new gambling enterprises, such as:
"Las Vegas is to build a new
race track and casino right on the
outskirts of town. The Cal-Neva
Lodge is going to put a gambling
boat on Lake Tahoe and catch all
the trade from the world. They'll
play in California waters and when
a police boat approaches scot for
the Nevada side of the lake."

Text of Federal Church Council Report Approving Practice of Birth Control

FOLLOWING is the text of the
Federal Council of Churches of
Christ in America, approved birth
control by the "careful and re-
strained use of contraceptives by
married people" as "valid and
moral."

BIRTH CONTROL is nearing the
status of a recognized proce-
dure in preventive and curative
medicine. Knowledge of contracep-
tives is also widely disseminated,
and the question of their use has
become one of the most important
of the public, therefore, has
a right to expect guidance from
the church on the moral aspects.

In conception we are in the pres-
ence of the wonder and mystery
of the beginning of human life. In
this mystery the two mates, know-
ingly or unknowingly, are acting
creatively with God. When so
understood, the circumstances and
conditions of conception become
finality of birth are astonishing
manifestations of divine power, and
inexpressibly beautiful. To be a
mother is seen to be the supreme
fulfillment of womanhood, as to be
a father is the greatest of man's
achievements. The child, as it
appears, also, why sex relations
are guarded as by a flaming sword,
why prostitution is abhorrent to
the conscience of mankind, and
why the instinct of the race regards
intercourse between the sexes as
immoral and antisocial. A man,
said Christ, expressing the
pure ideal, is not to harbor the
thought of adultery in his heart.

In the Presence of Mystery.
But in the sex relations between
husband and wife we are also in
the presence of another mystery.
"From the beginning of the crea-
tion God made them male and fe-
male," said our Lord. "For this
cause, 'he shall leave his father and
mother, and shall cleave to his wife,
and they shall be one flesh.' We have
here the passing of shame and the
realization of the meaning of sex
in the divine order, which makes
the union of the two mates a
supreme expression of their affec-
tion and comradeship. These rela-
tions, therefore, have their source
in the thought and purpose of God,
first, for the creation of human
life, but also as a manifestation of
divine concern for the happiness of
those who have so wholly merged
their lives."

The moral problems of birth
control have to do with these two
functions of sex. They arise in
connection with the spacing of
children, the limitation of the num-
ber of offspring, the safeguarding
of the health and of the mother,
and, on the other hand, on the
other, in considering the rightfulness
of intercourse in itself with-
out the purpose of children, and
consequently the rightfulness of
the use of contraceptives.

Physicians have long known
that under certain physical condi-
tions of the mother, pregnancy is
hazardous to mother and child, and
that large numbers of women are
so imperiled. Although there are
many cases in which the mother
and child are endangered, the fear
of untimely pregnancy remains as
a recurring anxiety upon most
married women for two decades
after their marriage. Even with
a healthy mother and a sound
inheritance of bodily and mental
powers, the mother is not en-
tirely free from the danger of
not the best, spacing and limita-
tions are the more necessary.

Economic Considerations.
Economic considerations also en-
ter into most cases, and in fam-
ilies where the mother must work
outside the home the question of
the number of children and of the
intervals between them is most
acute. Very large families tend to
produce poverty, to endanger the
health and stability of the family,
to limit the educational opportu-
nities of the children, to overstrain
the mother and to take from her
her own chance for a life larger
than the routine of her home.

The problems of over-population
are also involved in the considera-
tion of birth control. While over-
population, with its consequent
lowering of living standards and
provocation to war, is not likely to
become a general condition in this
country for a considerable period,
yet the development of science
and of more efficient stan-
dards of production and distribution,
may never become so acute as in
many countries of the Old World.
It is nevertheless true that the
great need of the world is to
claim the holiness of the sexual
relation, as well as temperance in
the use thereof. There will then be
no need for birth control."

The pronouncement of birth con-
trol is contained in the statement of
the Federal Council, he said, "It
proves 'the method of early sexual
education.' It bears also the de-
claration of the Pope's recent en-
cyclicals on education and matri-

mony on human welfare, we should
expect that so revolutionary a dis-
covery as control of conception
would carry dangers as well as
benefits. Society faces a new prob-
lem of control with each fresh ad-
vance of knowledge. If men gen-
erally cannot properly use the
knowledge they acquire, there is no
safety and no guarantee of the fu-
ture. These members of the com-
mittee believe that the undesirable
use of contraceptives will not be
induced in by most people, and that
if the influence of religion and ed-
ucation is properly developed, the
progress of knowledge will not out-
run the capacity of mankind for
self control. But if the sex impulse
and the use of contraceptives are to
be kept under moral control, the
church and society, including par-
ents, must give greater attention to
the education and character-build-
ing of youth, and to the continued
education of adult opinion.

Teachings of Jesus.
A minority of the committee be-
lieves that sufficient stress has not
been laid upon the idealistic char-
acter of the teachings of Jesus con-
cerning marriage and its obliga-
tions. His sayings concerning di-
vorce seemed "hard" to the Dis-
ciples. They said to him, "It is not
good for a man to marry." His an-
swer was, "All men cannot receive
this saying, save they to whom it is
given." In another connection he
said, "With men it is impossible,
but not with God; for with God all
things are possible." The command
governing all cases of conflicting
duties is the command of the abso-
lute: "Be ye therefore perfect, even
as your Father which is in Heav-
en is perfect."

In view of the widespread doubt
among Christian people of the mor-
ality of the use of contraceptives,
and the scruples experienced by
many in making use of them, it
guidance to those who are in the
committee to be the plain duty of
the Christian church, when control
of conception is necessary, to up-
hold the standard of abstinence as
the ideal, recognizing it as a coun-
sel of perfection, and that Chris-
tian morals are much more exalted
than is generally supposed. But
they would point out that the grace
of God is sufficient for those who
are conscious of a difficult and
high vocation, and that the Chris-
tian church should not be deterred
yet by touching the fringes of
spiritual power which is all about
us like God's gifts of air and sun-
shine. Those who adventure and
trust are rewarded, and they know
the joy and strength which accom-
pany all victories of the spirit.

The method of abstinence is,
therefore, to be used to meet con-
ditions and situations in which
otherwise contraceptive measures
would be necessary. This does not
mean that sex relations between mar-
ried people are an expression of mutual
affection are wrong, but they are
to be denied when child bearing is
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or when the child or the husband
is imperiled by the use of con-
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That this is possible is shown by
the large number of unmarried
people who lead chaste lives and
by the number of married couples
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Spiritual Adjustment Needed.
Finally, the entire committee
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medical profession are entitled to
receive it.

The method of abstinence is,
therefore, to be used to meet con-
ditions and situations in which
otherwise contraceptive measures
would be necessary. This does not
mean that sex relations between mar-
ried people are an expression of mutual
affection are wrong, but they are
to be denied when child bearing is
hazardous to the mother and child,
or when the child or the husband
is imperiled by the use of con-
traceptives.

That this is possible is shown by
the large number of unmarried
people who lead chaste lives and
by the number of married couples
who practice self-control at all
times and abstinence when neces-
sary.

Spiritual Adjustment Needed.
Finally, the entire committee
unites in calling attention, and
most earnestly, to the importance
of a spiritual adjustment of the
physical relations between hus-
bands and wives. All natural de-
sires, however sound and whole-
some, must be kept within bounds.
This applies to eating and drink-
ing, how much more to the sexual
and powerful impulse of sex.
If marriage centers upon sex in-
dulgence, it is sure to result in un-
happiness and usually in disaster.
The highest degree of self-control,
especially during the early years of
marriage, is necessary to the ful-
fillment of the spiritual life of the
home.

To attain this adjustment of the
sex impulse, and this mutual and
sensitive consideration for one an-
other, husbands and wives are
urged to keep ever in mind that
marriage is a divine institution and
that they are co-operating with
God in their union and in the con-
ception and rearing of children.
Their personal relations are, there-
fore, sacred and in the divine care.
These relations are always at their
best when the two live together in
the daily consciousness of the
presence of God. Things they
might not be able to accomplish
unaided are abundantly possible
through His help.

If marriage is recognized as a
divine institution, if God is an un-
seen presence

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER

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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight for the rights of the people, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely existing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy, or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Government as the Obstacle to Progress.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

CONGRATULATIONS on the two splendid articles by Mr. Brookings and Mr. Untermyer, also on your editorial in last Sunday's paper in reference to those articles, entitled, "The American People Are Thinking." After you review Mr. Brookings' suggestions for giving labor a proper share of what it produces, you say, "Other important movements in the direction of guarding against unemployment are in progress."

If labor were given a proper share of what it produces there would be no unemployment problem to be solved. In the hands of a few, would be exchanged capriciously among the masses. The power to produce and the power to purchase would always balance. There would be no booms and depressions. Trade and commerce would constantly increase until the wants of every human being were satisfied. Industrious workers would accumulate a surplus which they would exchange for leisure. Tremendous strides in education, culture and non-material things would be made. A new and higher civilization would be born. The prayer of Christianity, "Thy kingdom come," would begin to be answered.

But, alas! We are discussing the end before we have considered the means. Mr. Brookings' plan is an end to be desired and which can be attained; but before its attainment we must have an organization to work it out. That organization is government. It is a common statement among men that government cannot cure all economic ills. That is true. It cannot correct all of them, but it can cure the particular one and practically the only one that we suffer with. Government cannot produce anything efficiently. We don't want it to produce anything. Man has not yet learned to want of production since he emerged from the stone age. Our present maladjustment and the sufferings of all civilized societies in all times have been due to the inequitable distribution of what man produces and it is not the function of government to regulate this. God help us. No individual capitalist or employer of labor, no Chamber of Commerce or Federation of Labor can do it. It must be done by the leadership and genius of wise government.

Your article by Mr. Untermyer on our government tells the whole story. He says that the average intelligence and integrity of our office holders from the highest to the humblest is lower than in any other large civilized country in the world. We have reason to believe that his statement is correct. In our state a high official is being tried for taking the public funds, one legislator is accused of padding the public payroll, another is charged with soliciting a bribe, another with being a kick-back for himself. Some of our great cities are in the grip of political machines and gangsters. Even Cabinet members in Washington have not been above reproach.

There is no use thinking about Mr. Brookings' plan or any other plan until we get better government—better men in public office. All the learned men in the country cannot do us much good unless we place them where they can apply their knowledge. There are thousands of capable men available who will serve us if we ask them, but they will not seek the job because public office seeking has really gotten into disrepute. The result is that our best citizens combined spend much more time lobbying and worrying about what public officials are going to do than it would take for a few of them to serve as public officials themselves.

Science and invention have made tremendous strides everywhere except in the realms of human relations and government. In the latter fields, we haven't much to show for our 8000 years' work since the civilization on the Nile. Italy tries a dictatorship. We graduated from that in 1776. Russia is trying communism. We will watch it with interest, but we know it won't work. America is the land of 125,000,000 kings. Our only trouble is that we haven't sense enough to choose good servants to guide our ship of state. Our theories about individual incentive, individual reward and individual development are absolutely sound, but we don't put them into effect. The masses of our workers have comparatively little incentive, little reward and little opportunity for development. Our theories are good, but it is intended to put them into effect before the sun gets cold we must begin by making sure that all elective offices are a high honor and then we must draft men of the highest intelligence, courage and nerve to fill them.

HOLLIS E. SUITS.

MR. NOLTE'S ANNUAL WAIL

Once again, as the end of the fiscal year approaches, Comptroller Nolte releases the sad news that the city faces a deficit and fills the air with heart-rending cries over a situation by which St. Louis has become chronically immersed in red ink. The anticipated deficit is \$300,000, considerably below the estimate of the Bureau of Municipal Research, which put it at between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000, but large enough to warrant Mr. Nolte's anxiety.

Mr. Nolte says drastic reductions will have to be made in city expenses. He always says that, yet the city's needs are constantly growing more complex as population increases with the consequent rise in expenses. Mr. Nolte is an excellent book-keeper and to plead for economy is excellent book-keeping. But the time has arrived when the question of city finances requires a larger view. Mere economy will not solve Mr. Nolte's annual problem of balancing the budget, nor will it be properly solved by such quick remedies as nuisance taxes.

The only real and permanent cure lies in a thorough overhauling of our whole system of assessment and taxation in order to provide needed revenue. Mr. Nolte dodges advocacy of that, as do Mayor Miller, Assessor Gehner and other city officials upon whom lies responsibility for city finances. They prefer to engage in superficialities. It has been shown to them repeatedly by the Bureau of Municipal Research and other civic agencies, for example, that St. Louis' assessment system operates largely by rule of thumb. The scientific principles of assessment long since adopted in cities like St. Paul and Cleveland are ours for the taking, but the city officials, for reasons best known to themselves, prefer to go along with the old thumb-rule.

It has been estimated by competent authority that if assessments in St. Louis were equalized at 65 per cent of the sale value of all property, some \$2,500,000 would be added to the city's revenue. If that equalization were in operation this year, the city, instead of facing a deficit, would have a surplus. Or it would have been enabled to devote the added revenue to its many pressing needs. Perhaps, for example, we should have had stone steps at the new Civil Courts Building.

The other day we pointed out that St. Louis might study with profit the workings of Pittsburgh's graded tax law, a modified form of single tax, which is very popular in that city. It has not only produced adequate revenue for Pittsburgh, but it has operated to stimulate building, especially in the downtown district. The law puts a premium on improvement of property and corresponding penalties on holding land for speculative purposes. Since it was enacted, building assessments have steadily been reduced and it is now hoped they can be further reduced until the vanishing point is reached.

Many new ideas as to municipal taxation are abroad in this country. It is not necessary for St. Louis, in reforming its own system, to leap in the dark or to pioneer on its own account. What the city needs is a type of leader in the City Hall who will find out what other cities are doing and apply the best ideas here. In default of such leadership, the city stagnates.

UNWORTHY?

The occasion was the 250th anniversary of Harvard. President Cleveland was the most distinguished guest. Members of the university corporation and two members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet tried to get him to accept the degree of Doctor of Laws, but he refused. He said he was unworthy and not a suitable candidate. His own education had been scanty and he "could not possibly figure as a man of letters, scientist or eminent lawyer." Since there was no persuading him, the ceremonies proceeded with the man from the White House a spectator and not a participant. This striking incident as described in a letter by Dr. Elliot was disclosed the other day on the ninety-fourth anniversary of Cleveland's birth. It reveals a humility which only adds to his stature. Mayor of his city, Governor of his State, President of his country, in the short span of four years, and "unworthy." The man who lived his conviction that a public office was a public trust "not a suitable candidate." Had Grover Cleveland accepted the degree that day, honor would have been done, but the honor would have been to Harvard and not to Cleveland.

LAST OF THE LAMPLIGHTERS

Twenty years ago Paris had an army of lamplighters. Every nightfall a thousand of them made the rounds. Today there is only a handful. The city has more than 44,000 gas lights, but for years each new one has been fitted with an automatic lighter. And so the profession is disappearing. Not long and the last one will have folded his ladder for good. For all that, the last one in the world could quit and still the memory remain. Robert Louis Stevenson in his "Child's Garden of Verses" provided for its perpetuation. Children who live not within a thousand miles of a lamplighter have stood by the window at dusk to watch for Leerie with his lantern and ladder. Then just before what the poet called tea time they have seen him come posting up the street; stop in front of the door, climb the worn steps and set the lamp aglow. With the boy of the poem they have wondered how father could be a banker, Tom want to be a driver or Maria go to sea, with so pleasant a task at hand. In the grownup way of looking at things, the lamplighter may have passed from America, he may be nearly gone in Europe, but to the more perceiving eyes of childhood Leerie still comes along at evening, lights the lamp and nods to the face in the window before he passes on.

THE CHANGING SUPREME COURT

To be following the decisions of the Supreme Court is to be observing a significant change. Not long ago Justices Holmes and Brandeis were joined by three other members of the court, including Chief Justice Hughes, in upholding a New Jersey statute requiring insurance agents to charge uniform commissions. More recently the court sustained the New York franchise tax law, another proof of the fact that constitutional law is what men make it. Only two years ago the court decided that the Massachusetts corporations excise could not include the revenue from tax-exempt bonds. Dissenting were Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Stone, who saw in the majority view a blow to state taxing systems. The decision in the New York case holds the corporation excise in that State can include the income from Federal copyrights. In effect, the court has now opened to the states sources of revenue which but

two years ago it shut off from them. As in the New Jersey insurance case, Chief Justice Hughes and Justice Roberts, the two newest members of the court, joined with Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Stone to make the dissent of 1929, today's majority.

A REPLY TO MR. GROSSMAN.

E. M. Grossman, in a letter published recently on this page, took us to task for condemning a bill now pending in the Legislature to repeal the 1925 law requiring the statement of specific grounds for a new trial in criminal cases. Today under the cartoon we publish another discussion of the subject, by Arthur V. Lashly. As former Circuit Judge of St. Louis County, Mr. Lashly speaks with intimate knowledge of the effect upon justice of shotgun motions and trial by ambush. In addition to his judicial experience, Mr. Lashly served as survey director of the Missouri Association for Criminal Justice, and also performed a similar service for Illinois. His work attracted nation-wide attention and he is regarded as an authority on the improvement and modernization of criminal procedure.

Mr. Grossman accused us of departing from our traditional policy in defense of civil liberties and the constitutional rights of individuals. We are unable to discover, and neither is Mr. Lashly, that there is a constitutional point involved in the controversy. As a matter of fact, the Supreme Court has applied the law in nearly a hundred cases and has not questioned its constitutionality. It is perfectly fair and reasonable to compel a defendant to state specifically why he should be granted a new trial, and failure to do so operates to permit criminals to go unwhipped of justice. Our procedure throws multitudinous safeguards around defendants in criminal cases to prevent miscarriages of justice. Certainly it is not necessary to pile Pelion on Ossa by adding the advantage that the 1925 law's repeal would give.

Mr. Grossman fears the conviction of innocent men. We do not think his fear is well founded. Innocent men rarely go to prison in this country. For every one that does so, thousands of guilty ones escape. It may be pertinent in this connection to cite the experience of Herbert Hadley who, as Prosecutor, Attorney-General and Governor, had an unusual opportunity to render a judgment. Mr. Hadley said:

During the 10 years that the writer has spent in the public service in positions which brought him into intimate contact with the execution of our criminal laws, he had personal knowledge of the facts in some 3000 criminal cases, and he never knew of but one innocent man who was convicted. Punishment in this case we were fortunately able to prevent.

We repeat that to repeal the 1925 law would be a serious mistake and that the movement to do so is the product of a clique of sly criminal lawyers.

The blue potato has arrived in Paris. Now if they'll bring on the red celery and the white beets the American colony can eat up the Star Spangled Banner.

THAT DREISER-LEWIS DUEL

The whole affair leaves us cold. We are referring, of course, to the brutal exhibition at that literary feast. As the papers tell it, Sinclair Lewis, when he got to his feet, accused Theodore Dreiser of stealing 3000 words from Mrs. Lewis' book on Russia. Subsequently Dreiser ferociously slapped Lewis on the cheek, and before Lewis could turn the other cheek or otherwise demolish his assailant the wild cats were dragged apart. From our remote perch in the gallery the whole scene is a total loss. Lewis, manifestly, had no grievance. To be sure, we do not know Mrs. Lewis, but assuming she is a daughter of Eve, what's 3000 words to her? Stealing 3000 words from any woman is, we should say, like filching pennies from Uncle Andrew Mellon. Reprehensible, perhaps, but a peccadillo at worst; certainly no felony. Indeed, if there is one thing above another of which we have a surplus it's words on Russia. If somebody would steal 3,000,000 of them they would never be missed. And Theodore Dreiser, with the soil of Indiana still clattering up his sentences, an outraged Hoosier repelling a defamer with a slap. Our prairie-bred Dostoevsky has lost his punch.

Ivy Lee says Russia is riding to a fall; but Maurice Hindus, who wrote "Humanity Uprooted," has just said that neither he nor anyone else nor the Russians themselves know whether or not they will succeed, which we like better for being more honest.

HALLUCINATIONS IN OREGON.

Something undoubtedly had to be done to preserve Oregon's altars and fires when Mike Kulikoff, 18-year-old Portland schoolboy, was discovered reading a book by Lenin. The immigration office wanted to deport him, but dropped the plan on learning he was born in Russia, with which this country is not on deporting terms. The District Attorney wanted to prosecute him under the criminal syndicalism law, which provides a maximum of 10 years in prison for such evildoers, but decided it might not be easy to make a convincing case against a schoolboy who had never been in trouble before. He couldn't be exiled or imprisoned, but another form of punishment was speedily found. Without a lawyer to speak for him, he was committed to the State insane asylum. He has remained there since last Nov. 8, locked in a ward with 50 insane men.

Kulikoff's symptoms of alleged insanity are those which any normal person might exhibit on being confronted by Red baiters: mental resistance, refusal to co-operate and making false statements. Another symptom is his refusal to eat the asylum food, which is explained by his observation of the orthodox Jewish dietary laws (truly a remarkable heresy for a Jewish communist). If there is any insanity in the case, it is on the part of the State authorities. At this distance we detect signs of paranoia, dementia praecox, monomania and total amnesia with regard to the Bill of Rights. An attorney for the International Labor Defense is taking the case to the State Supreme Court, seeking to find out "who's loony now."

There's a disabled emergency officer in the Veterans' Bureau who draws a salary of \$3000 a year, besides a pension of \$362 a month, and you can't tell that chap that war is hell.

If the grand jury finds out who committed grand larceny at the Grand National Bank and who got the "125 grand" for returning the loot—then everything would be grand.



FINANCIAL REPORT FROM THE CITY HALL.

Shotgun Motions and Trial by Ambush

Effort to repeal 1925 "specific grounds" law opposed by authority on procedural improvement; law which it supplanted played into the hands of criminal lawyers by permitting them to conceal real purpose of new trial, and to use shotgun motions to ambush trial court; defendant's constitutional rights not involved.

By Arthur V. Lashly, Former Judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis County.

PRIOR to 1925 the procedure on motions for new trial in criminal cases was governed by the following statute:

The motion for new trial shall be in writing and must set forth in detail and with particularity in separate numbered paragraphs, the specific grounds or causes therefor. Such motion shall be filed before judgment and within four days after the return of the verdict, or finding of the court, if the term shall so long continue, and if not, then before the end of the term, provided that the court shall have power in any case for good cause shown to extend the time for filing such motion for a period not exceeding 10 days from the date of the return of the verdict.

The Legislature in 1925 repealed that act and enacted in lieu thereof the following:

The motion for a new trial shall be in writing and must set forth in detail and with particularity in separate numbered paragraphs, the specific grounds or causes therefor. Such motion shall be filed before judgment and within four days after the return of the verdict, or finding of the court, if the term shall so long continue, and if not, then before the end of the term, provided that the court shall have power in any case for good cause shown to extend the time for filing such motion for a period not exceeding 10 days from the date of the return of the verdict.

There is pending in the Legislature at the present time a bill to repeal the above-quoted section and to reenact the law as it was prior to 1925. The reasons assigned by the advocates of the repealer are that a defendant in a criminal case might be deprived of his fundamental rights and that innocent men may be convicted because the defendant's attorney failed to discover an error made by the trial court within the time allowed to specify in detail in his motion the grounds for which he sought a new trial. The defendant would be given a new trial, in which case the second trial would be promptly held while the interest in the case was sustained and the events fresh in the minds of the witnesses, the lawyers and the court.

The law of 1925 makes it impossible for the old ambush method to succeed. The defendant is required to tell the trial court in the motion for new trial in what particulars he claims his client, the defendant, did not have a fair trial. The old law purported to limit the time within which a motion for new trial could be filed to four days after the verdict of the jury, yet there was not in actual practice any limitation because the real grounds for the motion did not have to be disclosed until the case was ready for argument in the Supreme Court. Under the old law the motion for a new trial was not, in actual practice, addressed to the trial court at all, but was addressed to the Supreme Court and the trial court often was given no opportunity to pass upon the real merits of the motion.

At the meantime the witnesses would become scattered, interest in the case would have abated and the chances for a conviction upon a second trial would have become substantially decreased.

As a matter of actual fact, the records in such surveys as have been made on this point show that in less than 16 per cent of reversed and remanded cases are convictions secured at the second trial. When these facts are taken into consideration it becomes evident that the old motion for a new trial played a very important part in securing the delay that is so prized in the defense of criminal cases. The chances against a second conviction, if the delay could be secured, and a new trial granted by the Supreme Court, were better than five to one. These practices have been termed by our Supreme Court as "trial by ambush."

The members of the Legislature of 1925 who were responsible for the enactment of the new law were quite familiar with these facts.

It seems quite obvious that the purpose of a motion for a new trial ought to be to call the attention of the trial court to anything that may have happened in the trial that deprived the defendant of his right to a fair and impartial trial. If the average trial judge could be shown that any act of his had resulted in substantial prejudice to the rights of the defendant, every lawyer would know that the defendant would be given a new trial, in which case the second trial would be promptly held while the interest in the case was sustained and the events fresh in the minds of the witnesses, the lawyers and the court.

The law of 1925 makes it impossible for the old ambush method to succeed. The defendant is required to tell the trial court in the motion for new trial in what particulars he claims his client, the defendant, did not have a fair trial. The old law purported to limit the time within which a motion for new trial could be filed to four days after the verdict of the jury, yet there was not in actual practice any limitation because the real grounds for the motion did not have to be disclosed until the case was ready for argument in the Supreme Court. Under the old law the motion for a new trial was not, in actual practice, addressed to the trial court at all, but was addressed to the Supreme Court and the trial court often was given no opportunity to pass upon the real merits of the motion.

In the last analysis the objections to the new law are that the lawyer for the defendant may not, within 10 days, have time to prepare the particulars of the alleged errors in the trial. There should be no trouble about that. A court reporter takes shorthand notes of everything that is said in the trial and the instructions are in writing and in the file in the case. It is a comparatively simple matter, as every lawyer knows, to obtain all of the facts and information necessary to the preparation of a detailed motion for new trial within a very short time after the jury returns its verdict.

In the case of defendants who have no money to employ counsel, the court will furnish counsel, and if the defendant has



WASHINGTON, March 21.

UNDER the dome of the Capitol there is a mail box to which comes daily probably as curious an assortment of correspondence as could be found anywhere. William Tyler Page, clerk of the House, receives literally hundreds of communications from individuals in all parts of the world and deposited there. It is up to him to see that each piece is disposed of in some fashion.

Just the other day, for example, Page took from his mail box an envelope addressed to "The Government of the United States" in "the White House." Inside he found a tentative draft of a resolution "for the impeachment of any or all members of Congress."

"I remember him well," said Page. "He is one of my regular correspondents." He has a half dozen or so. The clerk took them all—no matter how curious their requests may be—with amazing consideration, trying in each instance to refer them to appropriate agencies wherever possible. Often this is impossible.

THERE is a man who sent in a poem he had written, requesting: "If you do not agree, please hand the poem to one of the country's most reliable and reputed poets publishing houses, and have them communicate with me"—in the West Indies.

And there is a 100-page document, almost all written by hand, from an Armenian in San Francisco, who seeks \$15,000 redress for an injury suffered when run down by the street.

"If you have a suffering of your own," the document besought the Government, "how can I measure the depth of it and understand your real feelings?" The whole thing was composed in the flowery phrases of the Orient.

PAGE regards his mail box as a good thing. He thinks of it as a sort of safety valve.

"It does them good to get it off their chest," he says. "And there is always the possibility that something can be done."

A man once sent him \$26 with the request that a gun be purchased for him so that he could shoot someone. Page informed the Congressman of the district who got in touch with police and found the writer was dangerously demented.

Just recently Page found in his mail box a package resembling an animal, and he carefully he opened a letter tossed under the cord. It said that since the sender was unable to match wits with Congress in shooting the animal, he was sending it alive. Packed in sawdust, modeled with the usual care and skill, reposed a little effigy of a charging bull.

no money with which to have a transcript of the proceedings at the trial written up, the court will order the reporter to write it up without charge. This law deprives the defendant of none of his constitutional rights. Our Supreme Court can be depended upon to protect those rights and yet the Supreme Court has applied this law in nearly a hundred cases since it was enacted, and has not questioned its constitutionality. In fact, the Supreme Court in the first case construing the law of 1925, in unmistakable language praised it and condemned "shotgun" motions and "ambush" practices which it was designed to correct.

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D'ARANYI IS SOLOIST WITH THE SYMPHONY

Program, a Tune Fest, With
Woman Violinist Playing
Mendelssohn Concerto.

By THOMAS B. SHERMAN.

YELLY D'ARANYI, the Hungarian violinist, and the Mendelssohn violin concerto constituted the piece de resistance of a tune fest given by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon at the Orkton. The sprightly and gracious tunes of the concerto yielded with the merry tunes of Mozart's German dances, the solemn and amorous tunes of Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" and the honest earth-to-earth tune of Wagner's "Briegott's" rhapsody.

Fortunately for everybody, the tunes were all good tunes and were appropriately employed. The audience seemed to enjoy itself.

In her performance of the Mendelssohn concerto, Mme. d'Aranyi frequently seemed to be using the music as a background for her admittedly captivating personality. The ebb and flow of the Mendelssohn lyrics were visibly reflected in her face, in the stamping of her foot, in the arch backward glances at the conductor and in her meditative appraisal of the auditorium's upper spaces. These charming mannerisms had their effect and the effect was an agreeable one. Even so, her performance was something less than masterly. Her general style had a youthful brightness and impetuosity, with certain concomitant defects, such as occasional impurities of tone and a kind of rhythmic irresponsibility. The accompaniment supplied by the orchestra under Georg Szell echoed Mme. d'Aranyi's temperamental approach to the music without sharing her tendency to rush across the bar line ahead of the beat.

As an encore Mme. d'Aranyi played Kreisler's arrangement of a dance from Manuel de Falla's "La Vida Breve," with Szell at the piano.

The high point of the second half of the program was Szell's interpretation of Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" overture-fantasy. This composition was written in the early stages of Tchaikovsky's career when he was temporarily under the influence of the Russian Five and for that reason, perhaps, he mercifully refrained from the ratcheting and sagging that goes on in the Tchaikovsky symphonies. The changing significance of the three important themes was admirably worked out by Szell. The first stages of the work were marked by a perceptible holding back which effectively foreshadowed the dramatic denouement and each climax was so built up that it managed to overtop the preceding one. Szell also scored with his spirited treatments of the Mozart German dances and Strauss' "Petticoat Mobile."

COMBINATION FREIGHT RATE 20 PCT. LESS THAN ALL-RAIL

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Three railroads put into effect today a combination rail and barge freight rate through Evansville, Ind., which will be 20 per cent lower than all rail rates to points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, an announcement by the Illinois Freight Association says.

The Illinois Central, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and the Big Four are involved. The rate will affect shipments from all Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana points through Evansville.

The rate, which will be identical with rail-barge rates from Chicago through St. Louis and Cairo, Ill., has been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A \$500,000 terminal and warehouse on the Ohio River at Evansville was completed recently. It is served by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Mississippi Valley Barge Line, and the American Barge Line Co.

M. J. LOWENSTEIN FUNERAL SET FOR 10 O'CLOCK MONDAY

Services at Temple Israel for Secretary of St. Louis Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The funeral of Major J. Lowenstein, secretary of the St. Louis Newspaper Publishers' Association, who died yesterday at Terre Haute, Ind., will be held at Temple Israel, 5001 Washington boulevard, at 10 a. m. Monday. Burial will be in Mount Sinai cemetery.

Mr. Lowenstein, who was 69 years old, was stricken with heart disease Thursday when traveling from St. Louis to Cleveland, O., and was removed from the train at Terre Haute and taken to a hospital. With him were several members of an arbitration committee on the way to Cleveland to study working conditions of newspaper pressmen.

7 ST. LOUISANS IN YALE LIST

Classed as Ranking Scholars in respective classes.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW HAVEN, March 21.—Seven St. Louis students are among the ranking scholars in the studies of senior, junior, sophomore and freshman years. It is announced at Yale University here.

Edmund Temple Allen and John Wickham Seddon, both seniors, Marshall Hall and William Richardson Bascom, both juniors, Townsend Miller, sophomore, and Edmondstone Field Thompson and James Hutchinson Ward Jr., both freshmen, are among the 699 students to receive the honor grade.

The honor student body represents 27.5 per cent of the total undergraduate enrollment.

Of Making Many Books JOHN G. NEIHARDT

A Zestful Chronicle

THE ONE-WAY RIDE. By Walter Noble Burns. (Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y. \$2.50).

ONE of the worst effects of the Chicago gangland is the incentive that they provide for the writing of gangland sagas. This is another such saga. It tells nothing new, but that is probably because there is nothing new to tell. There is nothing, however, in the telling. Something of the sort would be expected from the author of "Bully the Kid," "The Noble Burns" meets the most sanguine, not to say sanguinary, expectations. The red trail that he travels from prohibition to Jake Lingle is never permitted to pale into pink.

When McSwiggin was killed bullets poured from a car in a crashing storm and a man dropped in the seething spray of lead. Another time the drowsy silliness of the street, bathed in dusky coolness by the long shadows of the late afternoon, was broken by a throbbing, ear-splitting clatter and bullets sizzled through the air with a noise like the swish of wind-driven hail. Still another time a machine gun began to chatter like a crazy demon breathing fire.

In the St. Valentine's day massacre, when the moment of blazing death had arrived, the machine guns began their wild, throbbing clatter like the steady roll of drums. Shotguns boomed. The dim street flared like an inferno.

The silent garage roared into cyclonic pandemonium. It was the same way when Jack Zuta was killed at a Wisconsin summer resort—the machine gun rattled, the shotguns flared, the revolvers coughed flames and Zuta fell, face downward, dead.

It may be doubted whether gangland's worst killers get more solid satisfaction out of their killings than this zestful author gets from his telling.

So far as Mr. Burns can see nothing is going to be done about it. Gangland asks Chicago what it is going to do about it and there is no answer. The alliance between politics and crime, he says, is unquestionable. Gangland operates under official protection and would not operate without it. But so far no solution to the deplored situation has been found and the star of hope has yet risen above the city's troubled horizon.

By A. BEHYMER.

THE COMEDY OF MANNERS FROM SHERIDAN TO MAUGHAM. By Newell W. Sawyer. (University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia. \$3.)

The author, a professor of English in Heidelberg College, traces the comedy of manners from "The School for Scandal" to the start of the war. Among the conclusions are these: That it is the province of the comedy of manners to reflect the surface phases of life, the ever-changing modes and habits of society; that the comedy of manners will persist as the expression of a small, select, unrepresentative group in society—an aristocracy of breeding and cultivation as well as of birth; that the type demands a unique and selective audience—cultivated in the arts and graces of society, sophisticated and of restrained emotions, one which wears a surface nonchalance, but is intellectually honest.

There are many footnotes, a long bibliography and a good index.

I. D.

ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN. By Maxwell Anderson. (Longmans, Green & Co., New York.)

This play in three acts which was recently produced in New York by the Theater Guild is evidently better suited for the stage than the library arm chair—that is, if one can believe the New York dramatic critics. The detachment of the author from his characters is such that the reader never makes a sympathetic entry into the human problems involved in the work. It is further divorced from reality by the fact that no effort is made to keep the drama historically accurate.

The play is also wanting in humor. Mr. Anderson's attempts at such, which take the form of a quasi-Shakespearean patter—are pretty sad.

T. B. S.

NEW DREAMS FOR OLD. By Mary Badger Wilson. (Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia. \$2.)

A story of a small salaried Government clerk in Washington and a librarian, with many characteristics of modern romance, in which the commonplace things in life become by accident and lead to many matrimonial difficulties. Because of rugged honesty on the part of the man, and a determination to succeed in spite of difficulties and encouragement on the part of the woman, they eventually seem on the road to happiness as the story ends.

achievement. Welcome back to the Associated Press. Best wishes.

Rear Admiral Joseph Murdock Dies MANCHESTER, N. H., March 21.—Rear Admiral Joseph Ballard Murdock, N. S. N., retired, died yesterday at a hospital. He was 80 years old.

Jobless in Clash in Lima, Peru. By the Associated Press.

LIMA, Peru, March 21.—A crowd of unemployed, in a demonstration last night in support of their demand for a Government dole, clashed with police. One of the crowd was killed and seven wounded in the fight.

A POST-DISPATCH Lost Ad often finds the finder of a lost article the first day and brings about a prompt return. Call MAin 1111.

THE CHURCHES NAMED BELOW ARE ALL BRANCHES OF THE MOTHER CHURCH, THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, IN BOSTON, MASS. Subject of the Lectures at each church: "Water."

GOLDEN TEXT: Isaiah 42:3.

SUNDAY SERVICES ARE HELD AT THE FOLLOWING CHURCHES:

FIRST CHURCH—King's Highway and Washington. 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday. 10 a. m. to 11 a. m. Sunday. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. Sunday. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

SECOND CHURCH—424 Washington. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

THIRD CHURCH—Church of Christ, 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

FOURTH CHURCH—5500 Page Blvd. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

FIFTH CHURCH—Arkansas and Potomac. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

SIXTH CHURCH—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

SEVENTH CHURCH—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

EIGHTH CHURCH—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

NINTH CHURCH—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

TENTH CHURCH—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

ELEVENTH CHURCH—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

TWELFTH CHURCH—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

THIRTEENTH CHURCH—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

FOURTEENTH CHURCH—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

FIFTEENTH CHURCH—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

SIXTEENTH CHURCH—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

SEVENTEENTH CHURCH—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

EIGHTEENTH CHURCH—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

NINETEENTH CHURCH—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

TWENTIETH CHURCH—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

Twenty-first Church—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

Twenty-second Church—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

Twenty-third Church—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

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Twenty-seventh Church—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

Twenty-eighth Church—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

Twenty-ninth Church—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

Thirtieth Church—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

Thirty-first Church—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

Thirty-second Church—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

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Thirty-sixth Church—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

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Thirty-ninth Church—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

Fortieth Church—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

Forty-first Church—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

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Fiftieth Church—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

Fifty-first Church—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

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Eighty-second Church—6100 S. Grand. 11 a. m. to 12 p. m. daily. 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday.

FAST TRA

**SUN BEAU RULES
AS 4-5 CHOICE;
M'GONIGLE MAY
START IN RACE**

By the Associated Press.

AGUA CALIENTE. Mexico, March 21.—Shakespearean words, "My kingdom for a horse," were paraphrased today by thousands of turf followers seeking a thoroughbred which might have a chance against the big short-odds bay, Sun Beau, in the world's richest stake, the Agua Caliente Handicap, to be

run tomorrow.

Four years ago this son of Sun Briaer could have been purchased for \$5000, yet today he stood the favorite by a wide margin to lead eight other probable starters in the second renewal of the \$100,000 classic and become the greatest money winner of all time.

The Willis Sharpe Kilmer 5-year-old, with Frankie Coltelletti astride, will go to the post with 129 pounds in the boot, 13 pounds more than his nearest opponent. Even in the

face of this and the threatening possibility that McGonigle, a trouble-maker at the post, might be

allowed to go, Sun Beau stood at odds of 4 to 5 in the future books.

Lady Broadcast Second Choice.

Lady Broadcast was quoted next at 4 to 1, even though the question of what jockey would pilot the 5-year-old filly remained unanswered. Should George Woolf's infected hand heal sufficiently, he will be

in the saddle. Otherwise Life The
Cunningham will handle the reins. margin
H. M. Woolf's entry will go to the the H

post 16 pounds lighter than Sun Beau.

Third place in the future books was held by Mike Hall, packing 115 pounds, and Pigeon Hole, carrying 113. These geldings, ages 7 and 6, respectively, both representing the Hal Price Headley Stable, are quoted 6 to 1 as is The Chocotea, which recently has been several of the outstanding starters in a prep race.

Hope for a Pacific Coast winner rests entirely with Alexander Pantheas. Figured as an outsider last year, this horse, owned by the thesmurgardes, you Rhodes and

Lloyd, placed second to Victorian in the first running of the re-created Coffroth Handicap and has

appeared in better form this season as a 6-year-old.

Plucky Play and Sandy Ford, the latter shipped here from Florida in the week-end, along with Cursumo, are considered as the probable starters, although Schooner and De Swasey will go if there is mud. Weather forecasts are clear, however, and only twice in 11 years has rain marred the classic.

20,000 Will Attend.

McGonigle is still a question: Backers of Sun Beau are opposed to allowing his entrance because

and might delay the race with his wild antics sufficiently to wear down the great Sun Beau with his

The Choctaw will carry the lightest burden, only 96 pounds, considerably less than he carried to victory over Alexander Panfili, Mike Hall, Figen Hole and Lady Forecast a few days ago.

More than 20,000 persons are expected for the handicap, which will be the tenth of 14 events.

Holmes Starts Match Against

Norris Tonight

By Holmes, St. Louis bowling gave him his first major city victory over a match against Joe Norrie, local youngster, here tonight. Another 9 roll-off will be completed tomorrow and the match will be completed at St. Louis next Saturday morning and Sunday.

In Norrie, Holmes will be meeting one of the leading pin-toppers in the city. Like Holmes, Norrie did not come to the fore until late season, but he has been able to do

etter than hold his own with other and
etroit leaders. The match be- sho
ween the youngsters is expected to has

**APPLEBY AND COLLINS
TO PLAY FOR AMATEUR
182 BILLIARD TITLE**

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, March 21.—Edgar Appleby of New York and Percy Collins of Chicago will meet tonight in a 200-point match with the national amateur billiard championship at stake. Appleby won the title from Collins in a challenge match last October.

Appleby chalked up his fourth

straight victory in the championship round robin tournament last night by whipping Ray V. Fessen-

of Madison, Wis., 400 to 292, in 16 innings. Collins previously had beaten Fessenden for his fourth triumph in a row.

Savage Wins One Tourney.

Lee Savage won the first annual W. H. H. House billiard tournament yesterday afternoon at St. Louis university, defeating Leo Grandone, a well-known basketball star, by a score of 100 to 75. Savage's high run was 18.

WILLIAM POWELL
STREET FIGHTER
BANK OF FOOLS BATTLE
ST. LOUIS, MO.
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STREET FIGHTER
BANK OF FOOLS BATTLE
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MIDNIGHT PREVIEW
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THE SYMPHONY
CONCERTS
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2 WEEK
ST. LOUIS, MO.

SMALL CHILD DIES OF BURNS
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FOX FAMILY
MAYNARD TODAY
ST. LOUIS, MO.

LOUISIANA
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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TODAY'S PHOTO PLAY
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CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

ELECTRIC WIRING, ETC.
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EXTERMINATORS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

FURNACE AND STOVE REPAIRS
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GARDENING AND SODDING
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GUTTERING AND SHEET METAL WORK
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HARDWOOD FLOORS
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PLASTERING
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PLUMBERS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

ROOFING WORK
ST. LOUIS, MO.

STORAGE, MOVING, EXPRESS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

WALL PAPER HANGING
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WALL PAPER CLEANING
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WINDOW SHADE CLEANING
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WINDOW SHADES CLEANED
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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INSTRUCTION
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Trade Schools
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EMPLOYMENT WANTED
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MEN, BOYS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAPLEWOOD MASS MEETING

PRaises Police, Firemen
Resolution Commending Efficiency of Departments Adopted Without Opposition.

At a mass meeting at Masonic Hall in Maplewood last night, which was called in connection with the city election campaign in that suburb to give the people an opportunity to discuss any grievances against the police and fire departments, a resolution was adopted praising the efficiency of the departments and a rising vote of thanks was given the policemen and firemen. Not all of the 400 men and women who filled the hall raised their hands for the former resolution but no one voted against it.

The meeting was arranged in co-operation with the policemen and firemen by a business men's committee. Dr. E. O. Breckenridge, who presided, said it was non-political in nature and he barred personalities about candidates but invited criticism and specific individual charges against the police.

THE ANDERSON SISTERS
TWEET HARMONY SINGERS
Dancing, Les Karbach's music. 12 Noon to 1:30. 8 p. m. to 8 p. m. No Cover Charge.
DAILY LUNCH, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. 85c and 85c.
Evening Dinner 8 p. m. to 8 p. m. 85c and \$1.00. Sunday Dinner \$1.25

NANKING INN
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PHOTOPLAY THEATERS

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BEN LYON
LEWIS STONE

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Stage Show Featuring Leah Lullington's Gipsy

SPRING REVUE
16 Living Models
SID TRIMBLE—GEORGE ANDERSON—MARCO DIVAL

35 Cts. to 1 P. M.
50 Cts. to 6 P. M.
65 Cents

AMBASSADOR

RITZ
JOHN CRAWFORD in "DANCE FOOLS DANCE"

Also STAN LAUREL AND OLIVER HARDY LAFF FESTIVAL

"OUR GANG" HIT. BURTON HOLMES. OTHER SUBJECTS.

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LAFAYETTE
MAFFETT
MANCHESTER

ASHLAND REX
BODEN
BREMEN
Cinderella
EMBASSY
FAIRY
IRMA
King Bee
Kirkwood
LEE
LEMA
MacKinnon
Marquette
McNair
MELBA

MELVIN
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LEARN OF AUTO ACCIDENT

BY RADIO; GIVES SELF UP
Soldier Tells Police He Thinks He Is Driver They Are Seeking.

As the result of a police radio broadcast, Peter L. Curran, 29-year-old soldier at Jefferson Barracks, went to the Carondelet District Station last night and told police he thought he was being sought as a driver who did not stop after an accident.

The broadcast had been for the driver of a red coupe which struck and seriously injured Mrs. Elizabeth Rehmer, 47, 4766 S. Third Avenue, at Jefferson Avenue and Cherokee street, Thursday night. Mrs. Rehmer, who suffered a broken right leg and internal injuries, was taken to Luthern Hospital.

Curran visited the station with his wife, who lives at 3758 S. South Broadway, and Robert Shoemaker, 2801A Indiana Avenue, who is in charge of the police and fire departments, as Director of Public Safety, is opposing him and a third candidate is John D. Schuster, a former Mayor. Police and Fire Chief Kavanaugh is supporting Fels, who is a disciplinarian. Speakers at last night's meeting said there had been much gossip in the campaign about policemen and firemen and they wanted to clear the character and efficiency of these men.

AMUSEMENTS

LAST TWO DAYS!
Twice Daily—All Seats Reserved
Matinee 2:30—Night 8:30

TRADER HORN

Metrol-Globe-Mayer's Miracle

ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY ENDS SATURDAY NIGHT

FEELERS
Matinee: 50c—75c—\$1.00
Night: 50c—75c—\$1.00—\$1.50
600 GOOD SEATS MAY 21, 22
600 GOOD SEATS MAY 21, 22
Branch Box Office, 1004 Olive

SHUBERT

STARTS TOMORROW—A RHYTHM HIT
1000 LADS—All-Star Cast in

UP POPS THE DEVIL

PHOTOPLAY THEATERS

MIDNIGHT PREVIEW
DICK ARLEN in "CONQUERING HORDE"

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CHILEAN GOVERNMENT IN NITRATE MERGER

\$300,000,000 Corporation
Formed—Will Seek World
Stabilization Agreement.

By the Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 21.—Steps for the rejuvenation of the nitrate industry were completed yesterday when a \$300,000,000 co-operative combination was formed by the Chilean Government and producers.

The constitution of the Chilean Nitrate Corporation was signed by the Government and the producers and was approved by President Ibanez.

Premier Castro Ruiz announced the merger now was ready to do business and told the Associated Press a world agreement with synthetic nitrate producers would be renewed, assuring stabilization of the world market.

The Premier emphasized that big results were expected from the organization of the corporation. He called it probably the outstanding achievement of the Ibanez administration and said it insured the immediate future of Chile.

He said New York bankers had co-operated in the financing of the merger. It is understood \$35,000,000 worth of bonds will be offered in New York Monday as the public's share in the corporation. The Government will hold a half interest, in return for which it abolishes its export tax of \$12.50 a ton. The Government is guaranteed specific sums equal to the probable taxes for 1921-33 while the company gets under way.

The merger is to some extent an alliance between the Chilean Government and American capitalists, who, headed by the Guggenheim interests, are the principal nitrate producers in Chile. Other producers in the combination, which embraces more than 95 per cent of the industry in Chile, are English, German, Dutch, Jugo-Slav and Spanish.

42 PCT. SMALL LOAN RATE BILL DEFEATED IN HOUSE

Measure to Restore Higher Interest Schedule Killed by Vote of 46 to 43.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 21.—The fight in the 1929 Legislature over the interest rate for small loans in Missouri, which resulted in a scandal and a grand jury investigation before the Legislature reduced the rate of 42 per cent a year to 30 per cent, was recalled in debate yesterday afternoon in the House, which killed a bill proposing to restore the 42 per cent rate for part of the loans by small loan companies.

The bill was beaten, 46 to 43, when it was called up for engrossment.

The bill, introduced by Representative Astorsky of Kansas City, proposed to amend the law to permit the loan companies to collect interest at 3 1/2 per cent a month, amounting to 42 per cent a year, on the first \$150 of such loan, or any remaining balance of a loan. The present law permits such loans to not more than \$200 and fixes the maximum interest rate at 2 1/2 per cent a month, or 30 per cent a year.

Opponents of the bill pointed out that the amendment was so phrased that an individual who borrowed more than \$150, actually would have to pay 3 1/2 per cent a month on virtually the full amount because of the provision relating to balances of loans.

THREE RAILROADS TO CONNECT WITH CHICAGO-BOUND PLANES

Missouri Pacific, Frisco and M. & K. T. Offer Service to Passengers From Southwest.

Plane-train connections here for passengers from the Southwest bound for Chicago and other Northern points, have been announced by Universal Airlines and the Missouri Pacific, Frisco and M. & K. T. Railroads.

Trains arriving in the early morning, including the Texan, Blue Bonnet and Meteor, will connect with the 9:15 o'clock plane for the North, which is due at Chicago two hours and 15 minutes later. Passengers arriving before noon on the Sunshine Special and Texas Special may board the 1:45 p. m. plane. A third plane leaves the municipal airport for Chicago at 4:15 p. m., making stops at Springfield and Peoria.

GRIM TALE OF THE FAR NORTH

Canadian, 70, Who Wanted Sons to Strangle Him, Dies Naturally.

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 21.—The white man's law has come to the Far North and so Khabla, 70 years old, was forced to wait for a natural death instead of being strangled by his two stalwart sons as he had requested them to do.

This is one of the grim tales told in the annual report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, available today in book form. W. Gibson, an inspector of the Hudson Bay Co., reported the incident. He said the sons came to him and told him the father had asked them to kill him. A few days later Khabla died and Gibson found he had died naturally, although all the Eskimos thought the sons had strangled him.

Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Stethem of Valley Park will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary with a family dinner tonight. Mr. Stethem is 76 years old and Mrs. Stethem, 66. They have three sons, three daughters and seven grandchildren.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH SPRING ARRIVES AFTER MILD WINTER

Snowfall Since December, in
St. Louis, Is Lowest
on Record.

Spring arrived at 9 a. m. today, according to the astronomical calendar, following an unusual winter of moderate temperatures, light rainfall and a record minimum of snow.

Snowfall in St. Louis since Dec. 1 has measured 4.7 inches as compared to a seasonal average of 19.2 inches, last year's total of 29.9 inches, and the previous minimum of 6.5 inches for the winter of 1918-1919. More than half of this winter's snow fell in March and more may come to upset the statistics.

Rainfall in December, January and February totaled 3.07 inches, against a normal of 7.11 inches for that three months' period.

Average temperature during December, January and February was 38.4 degrees, 4.8 degrees above normal. The season's low temperature of 9 above zero was the mildest minimum except in 1921 when 12 degrees was recorded, and the season's high of 70 was well below the winter record of 84.

"Low pressure areas traveled with unusual frequency eastward across the northern border and cut off cold weather from the Polar regions," Weather Forecaster Nunn explained. "This blocking of high pressure areas and accompanying cold waves was especially effective in the north central portion of the country which enjoyed comparatively milder weather than we did. A remarkable thing, was that in the Southern and Southeastern states the winter was colder than usual, running about two degrees below normal, while in Montana and the Dakotas temperatures averaged from 12 to 15 degrees above normal. Our section experienced an unusual winter but not nearly as remarkable as in other sections."

RETURNS AFTER SEVEN YEARS, HELD ON MURDER CHARGE

Elliot Span, Negro, Fled From St. Louis After Shooting of Cousin During a Party.

After an absence of seven years, Elliot Span, 21 years old, a Negro, returned to St. Louis and yesterday was arrested on a charge of killing his cousin, Tony Hall, who was shot during a fight at 3220 Hickory street, March 10, 1924.

Span, who fled following the shooting, returned to St. Louis two weeks ago. Police learned he was rooming at 3421 Lawton boulevard. In a statement to police he declared that Hall was shot accidentally. A fight started at a party, he said, and his aunt, who resided at the Hickory street address, obtained a revolver in an effort to frighten the combatants. Span said he attempted to take the weapon away from the aunt, and it was discharged during the scuffle, the bullet striking Hall.

24, INCLUDING EIGHT WOMEN, ARRESTED IN LIQUOR RAIDS

Dry Agents Invade 15 Saloons and Beer Flats in East St. Louis.

Twenty-four persons, eight of them women, were arrested yesterday in 15 raids on saloons and beer flats in East St. Louis, made by agents under the direction of Deputy Prohibition Administrator Walter Carroll, with search warrants.

The agents confiscated about 1000 quarts of home-brew and supplies of whiskey and wine. The largest amount of liquor, they said, they found at the home of a woman booked as Mrs. Bertha Nance, 615 North Seventh street, where seven gallons of alcohol, a supposed alcohol cutting device and coloring matter were found. Warrants for liquor law violations were issued against all those arrested. All except six have been released on bond.

BANQUET OF SCHOOL PATRONS

1000 Persons Attend Annual Affair of St. Louis Alliance.

The annual banquet of the St. Louis Public School Patrons' Alliance was held last night at Hotel Chase, with about 1000 persons in attendance. Speakers included John L. Bracken, Superintendent of Schools in Clayton; Henry P. Schroeder of the Board of Education, Congressman Dyer and Joseph C. Schroeder, retiring president of the alliance. C. L. Miller is the new president of the organization.

DIES FROM BULLET WOUND

Negro Had Been Shot by Man He Considered Friend.

Jack Huntley, 26 years old, a Negro, died at City Hospital No. 2 yesterday of a bullet wound suffered March 6.

Huntley, who roomed at 407 North Levee, said he was seated on a chair in a yard in the rear of that address when another Negro, whom he named, entered the yard with a drawn revolver and shot him in the back. Huntley professed not to know why he was shot, declaring he was on friendly terms with the other Negro, a 19-year-old youth.

West Pointers' Dinner Tonight.

In celebration of the 129th anniversary of the founding of the United States Military Academy at West Point, the St. Louis West Pointers' Association will hold its annual dinner at the University Club tonight. Besides active members of the association here, officers from Jefferson Barracks, Scott Field and Chanute Field will attend.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1931

NINE APPLY FOR COUNTY HOSPITAL SUPERINTENDENCY

Among Applications Received by Court Is That of Dr. Eugene A. Scharff.

Nine applications for the position of superintendent of the St. Louis County Hospital, which will be ready May 15, were opened by the St. Louis County Court yesterday. The court advertised two weeks ago for the applications. While no salary for the position has been settled, members of the Court have

discussed paying \$5000 a year. The most complete application was that of Dr. Eugene A. Scharff, former superintendent of City Hospital. His application was accompanied by a petition signed by 100 physicians and citizens of St. Louis County, requesting that he be appointed. Other applicants: Dr. James W. Shankland, 5802 Waterman avenue, former St. Louis Hospital Commissioner, and one-time assistant superintendent of City Hospital; Fred P. Hammett, 4418 McPherson avenue; Remy E.

Stoffel, 7719 Amherst avenue, University City; Dr. Herman G. Grosby, 6033 Pershing avenue; Dr. Arthur E. Walters, 927 Bompert avenue, Webster Groves, former Health Commissioner of St. Louis County; Warren G. Morrill, Chicago; William L. G. Stohlmann, 3925A North Nineteenth street. King Zog Back in Albania. TIRANA, Albania, March 21.—After several weeks sojourn in Vienna, King Zog returned to his own country last night.

WASHINGTON U. STUDENTS OBSERVE ENGINEERS' DAY

Parade to City Hall and Sham Battle Yesterday; Masked Ball Closes Festivities Tonight.

It was Engineers' day at Washington University yesterday, and the five departments of the School of Engineering held open house in all their buildings with exhibits and demonstrations to acquaint the public with their work. About 2000 visitors viewed the displays. The festivities will close tonight with

a masked ball in the Women's Building gymnasium.

The program was opened with a parade of six floats, several student machines and the R. O. T. C. band, the procession traveling from the campus to the City Hall, where Mayor Miller presented the key of the city to St. Patrick, patron saint of engineers. Frederick H. Roever played St. Patrick.

One of last night's entertainment features was a mock airplane attack staged on the engineers' quadrangle. Students of the department

of military science and tactics took part. Exhibits in the various departments—civil, chemical, architectural, mechanical and electrical—ranged from model dams and bridges to airplanes and automobile engines driven with furnace oil.

Brazil Supreme Court Head Dies. RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 21.—Leonil Ramos, 73 years old, President of the Supreme Court, died yesterday. He was appointed to the high court in 1920.

SUNSHINE MELLOWS Heat Purifies

LUCKIES are always kind to your throat

Everyone knows that sunshine mellows—that's why the "TOASTING" process includes the use of the Ultra Violet Rays. LUCKY STRIKE—made of the finest tobaccos—the Cream of the Crop—THEN—"IT'S TOASTED"—an extra, secret heating process. Harsh irritants present in all raw tobaccos are expelled by "TOASTING." These irritants are sold to others. They are not present in your LUCKY STRIKE. No wonder LUCKIES are always kind to your throat.

The advice of your physician is: Keep out of doors, in the open air, breathe deeply; take plenty of exercise in the mellow sunshine, and have a periodic check-up on the health of your body.

"It's toasted"
Your Throat Protection—against irritation—against cough

TUNE IN—
The Lucky Strike
Dance Orchestra,
every Tuesday,
Thursday
and Saturday
evening over
N. B. C. net-
works.

Popular Comics News Photographs

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1931

NEW WAY



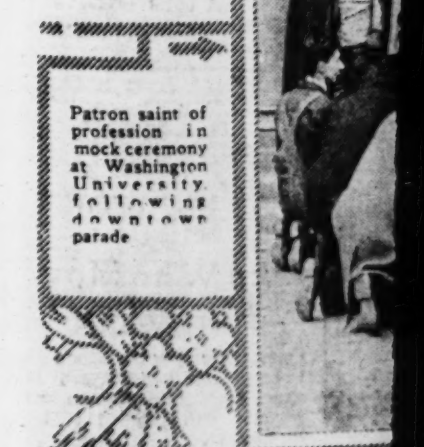
ANOTHER MEDAL

Major-General Smedley D. Butler wearing medalion presented to him by members of the Poor Richard Club, Philadelphia.



INDICTED MAN WINS NOMINATION

J. C. Walton, once ousted as Oklahoma Governor, and now charged with irregularities in operation of oil company, victor in Oklahoma City primary for mayoralty nominations.

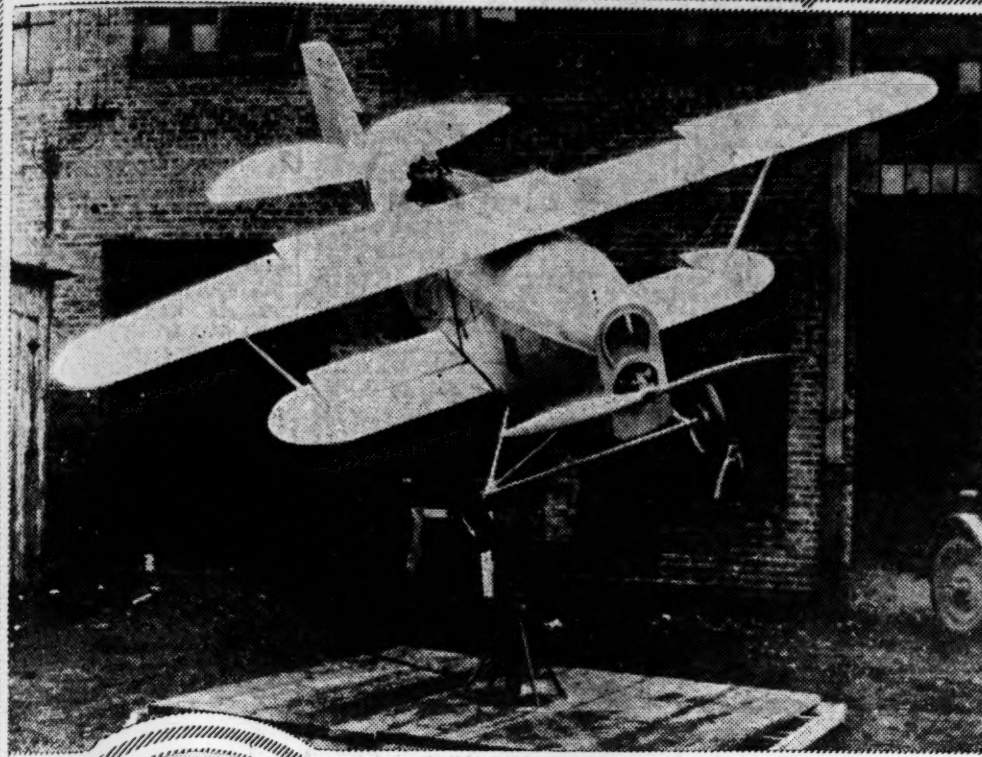


Patron saint of profession in mock ceremony at Washington University following downtown parade.

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NEW WAY TO TEACH AVIATION



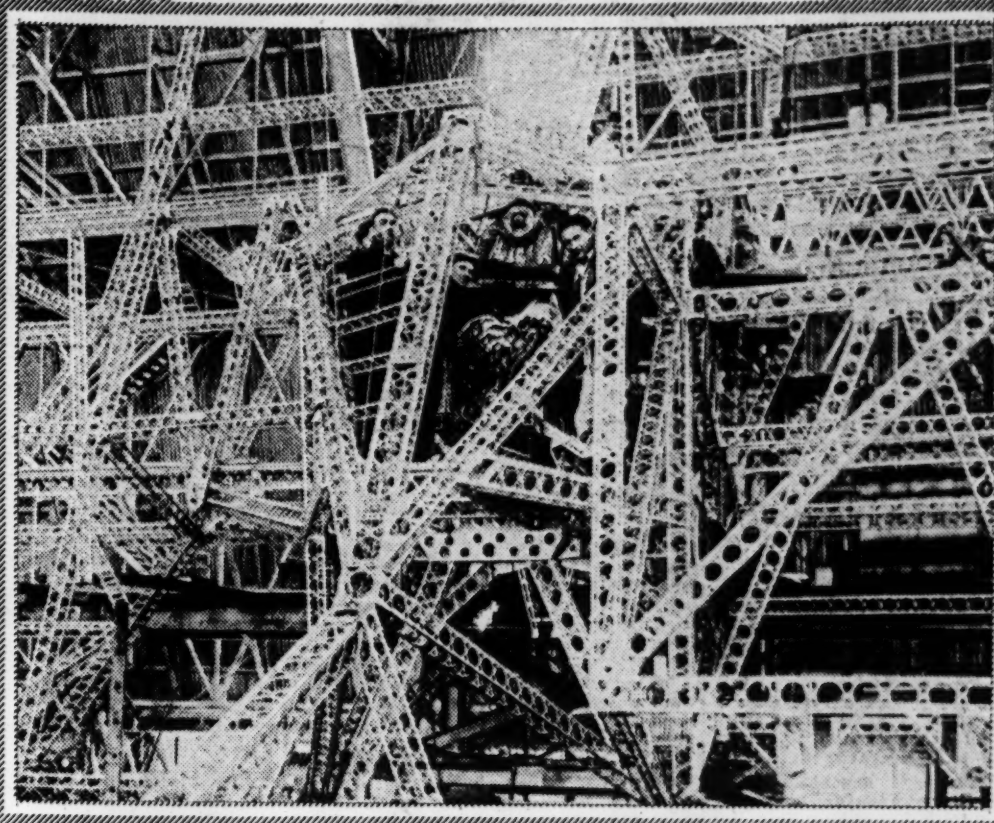
This plane is mounted on a steel rod, with ball and socket joint, so that it is possible, with motor running, to make banks and elevations just as if in the air. It is the invention of Martin F. Rich, instructor, in Cleveland.

USED BY PRISON RIOTERS



Deputy Warden Frank Kness, of Illinois penitentiary staff, inspecting knives found on convicts after trouble was quelled. Also, can of gauze soaked in paraffin, used to start fire.

THE FRAME OF A HUGE DIRIGIBLE



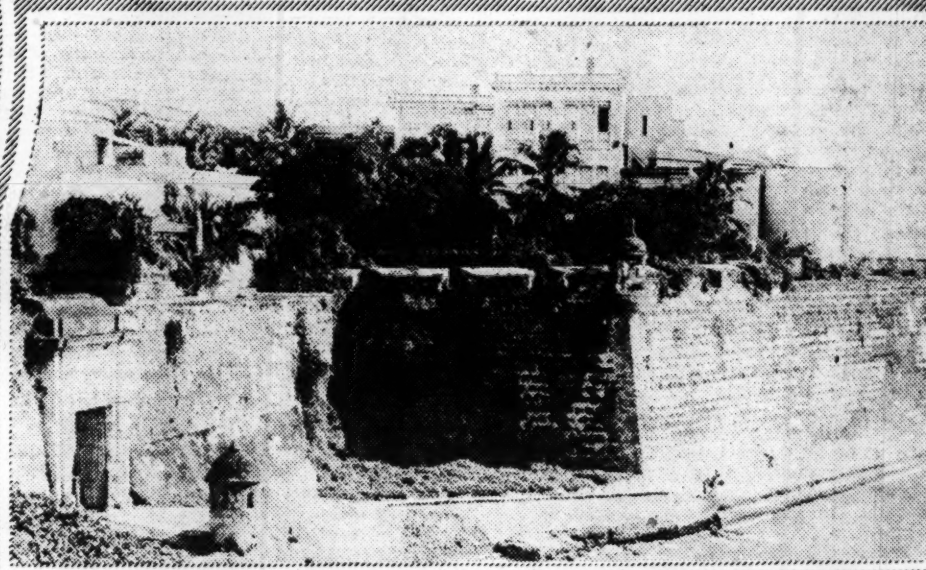
View of interior of the Akron, largest rigid airship ever built, as workmen were installing machinery.



ANOTHER MEDAL

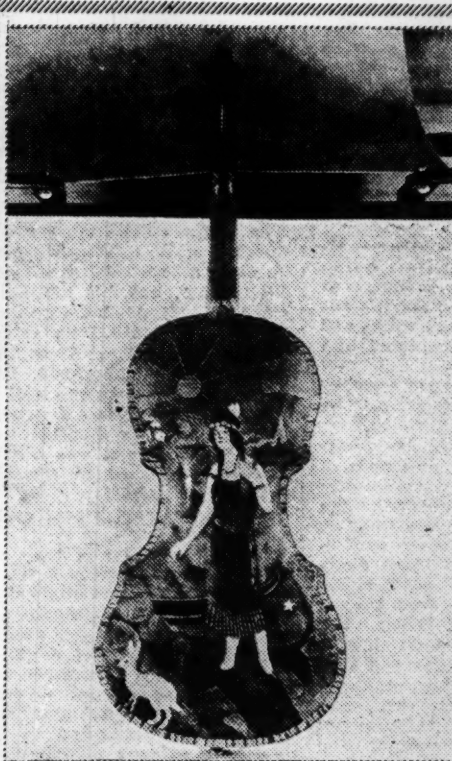
Major-General Smedley D. Butler wearing medallion presented to him by members of the Poor Richard Club, Philadelphia.

WHERE PRESIDENT HOOVER WILL MAKE VISIT



Above, a view of the Governor's Palace in San Juan, Porto Rico, overlooking the ocean; below, reception room of the official residence.

MADE OF INLAID WOOD



Back of violin constructed by Joe Schurr, cabinet-maker, of 1800 South Eighth street, in which more than 300 pieces, of 12 varieties of wood, were used. The tonal qualities of the instrument are very good, musicians say.

AT WORK ON MEMOIRS



Leon Trotsky at work in the villa in Turkey, burned down about four weeks ago. It is not yet known whether his writings, on which he had labored nine months, have been found.



INDICTED MAN
WINS
NOMINATION

J. C. Walton, once ousted as Oklahoma Governor, and now charged with irregularities in operation of oil company, victor in Oklahoma City primary for mayoralty nomination.

STUDENTS OF ENGINEERING HAVE THEIR DAY OF FUN



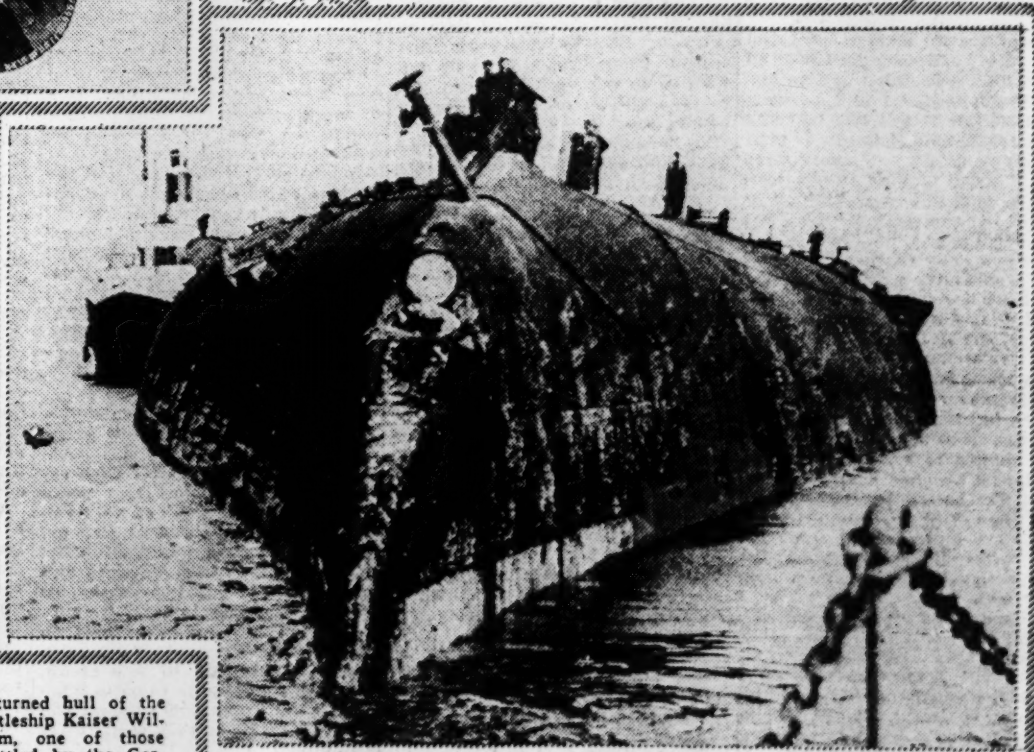
Patron saint of profession in mock ceremony at Washington University, following in town parade.



TAKES BRIDE AT
AGE OF 100

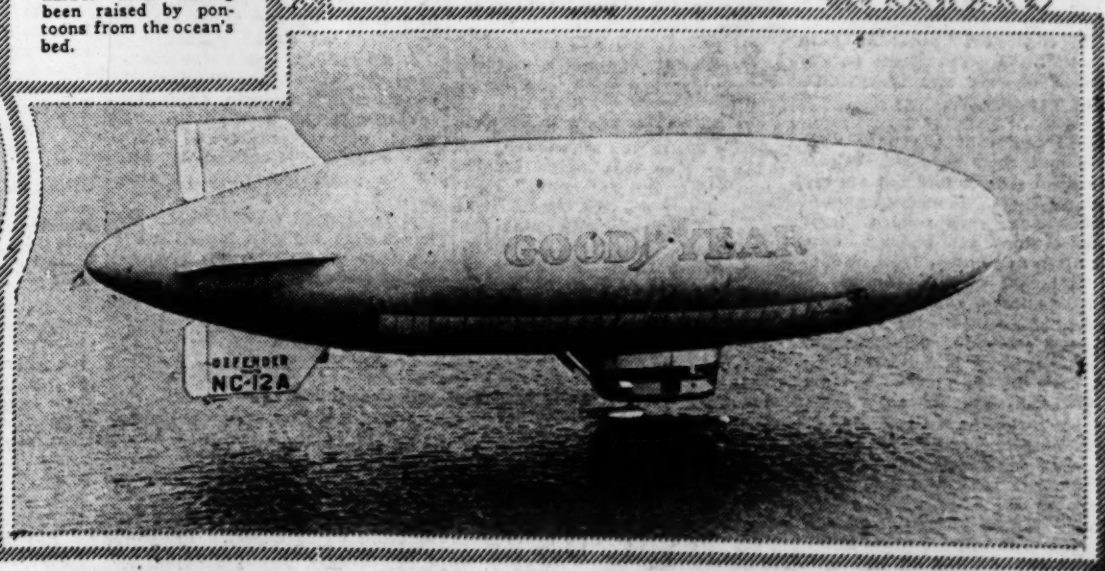
Above, John Still of Prairie Grove, Ark., who was born in 1830, with his recent bride, the former Mrs. Mary White, 71 years old.

GERMAN WARSHIP SALVAGED



Upturned hull of the battleship Kaiser Wilhelm, one of those scuttled by the Germans near close of World War, being towed into English harbor after having been raised by pontoons from the ocean's bed.

BLIMP ANCHORED AT SEA



An unusual stunt in aviation—dirigible calmly at rest upon pontoons, in the Bay of Biscayne, Florida, with a large, inflated canvas bag serving as a drag.

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TUNE IN—
The Lucky Strike
Dance Orchestra,
every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday
evening over
N. B. C. net
works.

CROSS-WORD P

**Makers of Varnishes,
Enamels and Paints**

"Couldn't some one have a main office and branches where people

Saltis was ordered to stay in his

His father, Angelo the grocer before prohibition, had become Angelo the sugar dealer after its

of prohibition Chicago, and to another conspiracy to depose Capone.

(Continued Monday.)

Men Who Move Merchandise

On the road or in the warehouse look to the Post-Dispatch to learn where their services are needed. Call MAIN 1111 for an advertiser.



A GIFT FOR EVERY
RADIO-GUEST
THE VALSPAR CORPORATION

**Makers of Varnishes,
Enamels and Paints**

THE birth rate is falling in Belgium since the war and the 1929 figure of 1514 per thousand shows a new drop.

The birth rate has lowered in all provinces except West Flanders and was particularly low in the industrial provinces of Hainaut (14.90) and Liege (14.94).

In 1929 there were 42 illegitimate births for every thousand newly born as against 44 in 1928.

Men Who Move Merchandise

On the road or in the warehouse look to the Post-Dispatch to learn where their services are needed. Call MAIN 1111 for an advertiser.



A GIFT FOR EVERY
RADIO-GUEST
THE VALSPAR CORPORATION

**Makers of Varnishes,
Enamels and Paints**

Krazy Kat—By Herriman

(Copyright, 1931.)



The Bungle Family—By Harry J. Tuthill

The End of Another Rainbow

This Comic Appears in One of the TWO
Comic Sections of the Sunday Post-Dispatch

(Copyright, 1931.)



Ella Cinders—By Bill Conselman and Charlie Plumb

The Ax Falls

This Comic Appears in One of the TWO
Comic Sections of the Sunday Post-Dispatch

(Copyright, 1931.)



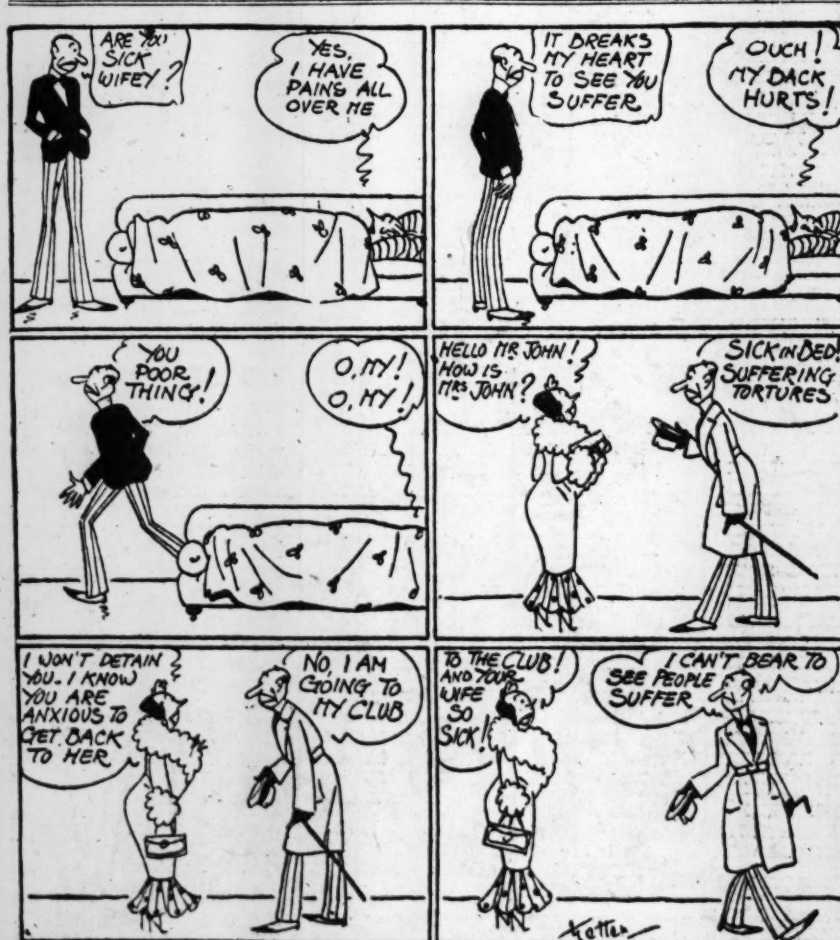
Toonerville Folks—By Fontaine Fox

(Copyright, 1931.)



Can You Beat It!—By Maurice Ketten

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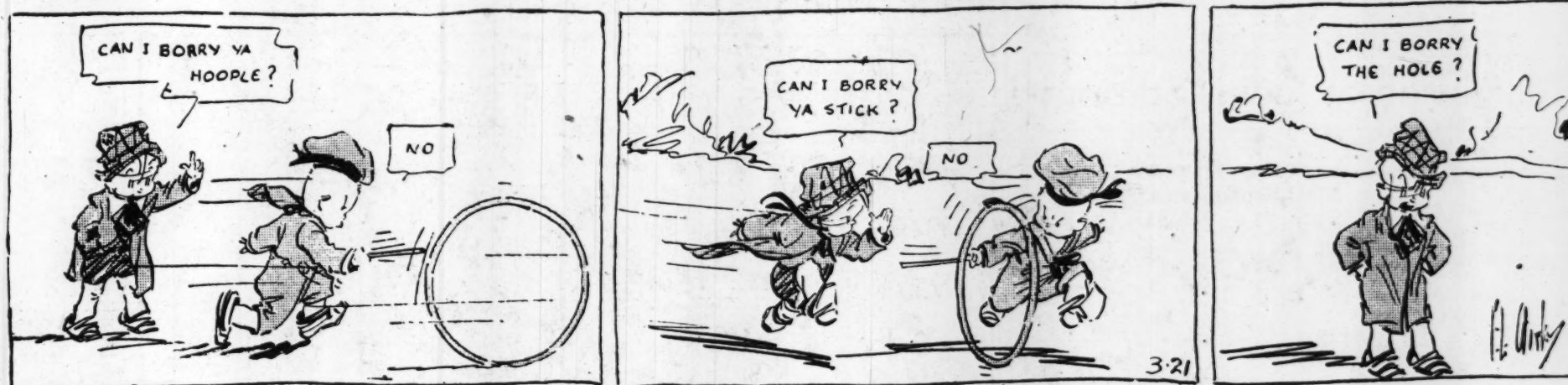


Skippy—By Percy L. Crosby

A Determined Borrower

This Comic Appears in One of the TWO
Comic Sections of the Sunday Post-Dispatch

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Dumb Dora—By Paul Fung

"A New Broom..."

This Comic Appears in One of the TWO
Comic Sections of the Sunday Post-Dispatch

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Bringing Up Father—By George McManus

This Comic Appears in One of the TWO
Comic Sections of the Sunday Post-Dispatch

(Copyright, 1931.)



Classified Advertising

REAL ESTATE.....PART 7
HELP, SERVICE.....PART 9

VOL. 83, No. 197.

**BORAH ADVOCATES
INCREASING TAXES
IN HIGH BRACKETS**

**Soundest Way of Meeting
Anticipated Half-Billion
Treasury Deficit Next
June 30, He Says.**

**AGAINST ADVANCE
FOR AVERAGE MAN**

**Problem Up to the Pro-
gressives in the Next Con-
gress—Regular Repub-
licans Loath to Act.**

By CHARLES G. ROSS,
Chief Washington Correspondent
of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—
Voicing a growing feeling among
progressives in the Senate, Senator
Borah (Rep., Idaho), is out flatly
for an increase of taxes in the
higher brackets to take care of the
mounting Treasury deficit.

It has been estimated by Secretary
Mellon that the deficit at the end
of the current fiscal year, June
30 next, will be in the neighborhood
of a half billion dollars, the first
Government deficit since 1919.

Borah said today that the sound-
est course open to the administra-
tion was to raise taxes at the next
session of Congress. He added,
however, that he expected every ex-
cessive tax rate alone till after the next
presidential election.

Questioned as to the form the
increase should take, Borah replied
emphatically that it should be in
the higher brackets. He said it
was "equitable and necessary" that
no increase be made in the rates on
the income of the "average man."

It's Up to Progressives

Political logic seems to point to-
ward progressive authorship of any
move that may be made next De-
cember toward a tax revision up-
ward.

The regular Republicans, as Borah
indicated, will seek to avoid
adding the party with a new po-
litical liability on the eve of the
1932 campaign. The Democrats,
of course, would welcome the
chance to go before the country
with the cry that the Republicans
had increased taxes, but it is ques-
tionable whether they, as a party,
will initiate the move.

The regular Republicans' point of
view was expressed by Senator
Jones of Washington, chairman of
the Senate Appropriations Com-
mittee, in a statement expressing
the hope that the administration
would be able to solve its fiscal
problems through short-term bor-
rowings. President Hoover in his
annual message to Congress sug-
gested that this course would be
adequate. At that time, however,
the prospective deficit was con-
siderably smaller than is now in-
dicated.

Not Enough Data, Says Hawley.

Representative Hawley of Ore-
gon, chairman of the House Ways
and Means Committee, said yester-
day, after consultation with Treas-
ury officials regarding the revenue
returns now coming in, that suf-
ficient information was not yet at
hand on which to base a fiscal pro-
gram for the next Congress. Haw-
ley said he understood that the
revenues had fallen about \$180-
000,000 below what they were for
the same tax period the previous
year.

"It now appears," Hawley con-
tinued, "that the Government may
either have to issue securities or
raise taxes. If either of these
plans is adopted, it will be for the
Seventy-second Congress, neglecting
the first Monday of next Decem-
ber, to say which would be the less
harmful to the country. Either
would have an adverse effect on
liquid assets—that are needed for
the restoration of normal business
conditions and the re-employment
of labor."

**Income Tax Receipts Indicate
Larger Treasury Deficit.**

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—
Treasury officials reported another
sharp drop in income tax collec-
tions Thursday, when only \$14-
178,143 was received, compared
with \$10,652,867 for the cor-
responding day last year. That
made the total for the month
\$228,123,981, compared with \$284-
525,426 for the like period last
year and for the fiscal year be-
ginning July 1, \$1,410,555,005,
against \$1,627,487,657 in the cor-
responding time in the previous
year.

This, coupled with other declin-
ing revenue and increasing expen-
ditures, made officials apprehen-
sive that the prospective deficit at
the end of the fiscal year would be
Continued on Page 2, Column 2.